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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
AN OLD-IRISH TRACT ON THE PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF POETS. <i>E. J. Gwynn</i> . . . . .	I
A MEDIEVAL GLOSSARY. <i>A. I. Pearson</i> . . . . .	61
TETHBAE. <i>Paul Walsh</i> . . . . .	88
MESCA ULAD: THE REDACTOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LATER VERSION. <i>J. Carmichael Watson</i> . . . . .	95

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## AN OLD-IRISH TRACT ON THE PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF POETS

### INTRODUCTION

THE document here printed for the first time is taken from the T.C.D. MS. H. 2. 15 B. It occupies pp. 135–56 and is written throughout by the hand of Dubháilach Mac Fir bhisigh. The paper of these leaves is ‘so fragile owing to damp’, says Dr. Best ‘that they have been overlaid on both sides throughout with transparent paper. They are mutilated at the margins; the ink also is faded and hence difficult to read in places; the aspiration marks especially, and likewise accents, are often very faint’. A copy of the whole, made by Eugene O’Curry, is in T.C.D. MS. H. 2. 15 C. As the original manuscript has further deteriorated since this copy was made, some missing words or letters have been supplied in the present edition from O’Curry’s transcript; these are distinguished by round brackets. The description of our text in Abbott-Gwynn, Catalogue of Irish MSS. in Trinity College, p. 93, is erroneous and should be corrected by the Supplement to the Catalogue, p. 341. The statement made on p. 93 about a second copy by O’Curry in no. 1401 is also mistaken: see Supplement, p. 342.

O’Curry’s copy is not included among the Transcripts from the Laws made by him and by O’Donovan and reproduced by the ‘anastatic’ process. This is perhaps the reason why our document has hitherto escaped the attention of editors, although most of the other contents of this codex have been published by Stokes, Meyer, and other scholars. The short tale which I edited in ZCP xvii. 153 seq. is, I think, the only part that has been printed from this text. I must freely confess that a great part of the text is to me quite unintelligible, and that there is much more of which I can only dimly discern the meaning; while the want of apparent connexion between consecutive paragraphs does not tend to make the general drift easier to follow. I have therefore confined myself to giving a faithful reproduction of the text without attempting, except in rare instances, to emend it, or to write a detailed commentary. So much it seems worth while to do, as the document is unique and as those parts which are more

So BN!

or less intelligible to me contain some curious and interesting matter. I have no doubt that the few scholars who are really at home in the language of the Laws will be able to interpret much that is dark to me. And for the purposes of lexicography there is here abundance of material.

The compiler of the Glossary which goes by the name of O'Davoren has made copious use of our text. I have given references at the foot of each page for these citations, noting the corresponding numbers in Stokes's edition of the Glossary in the Archiv für celtische Lexikographie ii, and in some cases adding O'Davoren's reading when it differs from our text. The latter is in many instances evidently superior. It may be worth noting that O'Davoren's excerpts from this source frequently occur in small groups in his Glossary: see for instance the numbers in Stokes's edition under the letter A, 37-42; under B, 214-16, 218-28; under C, 391-404; under F, 857-68; under T, 1546-8 and 1550-64. The same observation may be made as to the excerpts from the Féire of Oengus; they are almost always grouped together. One may infer that in each case the compiler of the glossary is dealing with a single document, and this though the Mac Firbis text has a very miscellaneous and incoherent character, and though neither in the Féire nor in Mac Firbis do the excerpts conform to the order of the text. O'Davoren's excerpts are taken pretty evenly from every part of Mac Firbis, excepting the last pages which, as will appear presently, stand apart from the rest. From these only a few excerpts have been made.

The earlier part of our text has been made use of also by the compiler of the short glossary which is printed *infra* on pp. 54-6. It occupies a half folio numbered 61-2 in the T.C.D. MS. H.3.18. It has already been published by Stokes in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1859, pp. 168 *seq.*; but as this periodical is not easily accessible to all readers it is here reprinted in full from the manuscript. Out of 38 glosses the last 13 or perhaps 15 are drawn from our text, mainly in the order in which they occur there. These glosses are referred to in my critical notes by the letter H with a number.

Mac Firbis's punctuation, which is extremely arbitrary and irregular in the use of stops and hyphens, has been reproduced without correction. This is the only logical course for an editor to adopt who is uncertain as to the meaning of the text. On the

more copious  
than Gwynn  
suspected!

34-42!  
add

24



other hand the nasalizing *n* initial has usually been distinguished in the usual way by the use of a hyphen. Ordinary contractions and suspensions have been expanded without italics, unless there was some degree of uncertainty as to the scribe's intention. A more serious difficulty arises from his habit of running-on words without any separation; when this happens in obscure passages there is considerable risk that the reader may be misled by wrong divisions.

I proceed to give such account as I can of the contents of our text. The beginning is wanting; it opens in the middle of a quarrel between Athirne, the famous satirist, and the river Modarn, now the Mourne. This river, which is still notorious for its floods which periodically devastate Tyrone and South Donegal, had evidently invaded Tír Eogain and swept away all sorts of property. What provocation the river had received is uncertain, owing to the loss of the preceding folio. At all events Athirne pronounced the oracular speech with which our document begins, whereupon the river turned and receded, leaving the land along its banks as far as the sea strewn with the costly vessels and jewels which it had carried off. The tradition of this contest between the poet and the river survived to much later times, and is found, though in altered form, in a poem of the thirteenth century by Gilla Bríghde Mac Con Midhe, as to which, and as to the relation between the earlier and later versions, the reader may refer to my note on the subject. It seems probable that in the earlier as in the later version the power of satire is first illustrated, then the efficacy of judicious eulogy to wash away the offence. This tale introduces a series of sayings and anecdotes tending to exalt the power of poets. It is they who enforce the *Cáin Eínech*, even in circumstances where the ordinary law does not run (p. 13. 23). Their judgements are cited in cases in which the *lóg n-eínech* is forfeited by the injured person on account of certain disqualifications (p. 15. 6), and again in cases where no such forfeiture is incurred (p. 15. 24). It is singular that Athirne, who usually figures as the ruthless and greedy satirist, should here be taken as the typical representative of the order of poets. He is twice called *suí secht-brethach* (pp. 14. 12; 21. 16). His oracular judgements are repeatedly quoted. His 'testament' (p. 18. 24) prescribes to poets a high standard of conduct as well as of poetic art. Yet anecdotes are also introduced which show him in his more

usual character as Athirne *díbech*, Athirne *amnus* (p. 24. 13, 14). And he warns others of the danger of annoying him, as 'no man of sense ventures his fist in hot coals round which spring up flames' (p. 21. 25). In another anecdote (p. 19. 24) he is seen at a disadvantage; he cannot recover his *díre* for the loss of his *gilla* Borur, because Borur has got himself killed on a foray into Connacht (and not, as would have been proper, in his own country). This part of our document consists of detached paragraphs among which it is difficult to follow any guiding thread. While much stress is laid on the privileged position of the poets, we hear also something of their duties and of the restrictions both in eulogy and in satire imposed on the exercise of their art, both in regard to kings and nobles and also towards the *tuath*. 'Any poet who does not exhibit his art before the *tuath*, for him neither *díre* nor *airer* nor *eneclann* is paid by Féni law' (p. 17. 23). The technical accomplishments required of them are enumerated on p. 18. 8 *seq.* On p. 22 commences a series of proverbs each beginning with *Dligid*, similar to the series in Briathra Flainn Fína (Anecd. iii. 13 *seq.*), and Audacht Morainn (ZCP xi. 84). On p. 23. 5 a short paragraph enumerates the officers whose proximity to the king apparently exempts them from answering for deeds of violence (*duirn*). On p. 24 we find further sayings of Athirne; on p. 25. 6 the passage beginning *Cia háithemh éó?* describes the dangerous powers of satire. The due rewards of different kinds of composition are laid down, and the *díre* appropriate to different grades of poets. Then comes (p. 26) the tale about Cú Chulainn and the elf Senbecc, another version of which has been published by Meyer in RC vi. 182. Why it is introduced here is not obvious—perhaps merely to illustrate the power of poetry and music. We return on p. 27 to Athirne, who here lays down the rewards in cattle due to poets, and gives rules for fixing the value of different animals for the purpose of *díre*-awards. After further obscure sayings of Athirne we come (p. 28. 30), to a version of the 'Advice of Nin to her son Doidén', another version of which was edited by R. M. Smith in ÉRIU xi. A paragraph on p. 30. 10 enumerates the valuables which Cormac ua Cuinn decided to be the due of Fergus *tuile*, king of Uí Liatháin, and a famous poet, apparently as his *lóg n-eínech*. In the next paragraph begins a series of questions with the decisions thereon, described as *Coimperta-breth Fithil*,



which seems to extend down to p. 32. 8. The matters here dealt with are very various; they are not all concerned with poets, but there seems to be a recurrent emphasis on the equality of poets in point of status with the other grades of *nemed*-persons: see pp. 30. 24; 31. 8, 13; 32. 10. The relative status within their ranks of poets towards each other and towards the grades of the laity is defined in terms of *lóg n-einech* (p. 33. 2). After a short paragraph about claims on unoccupied land (p. 33. 19) there follow two about pledges (*gella*) which do or do not bear interest, and another about the persons from whom poets may claim protective security. This brings us to an example of another form of security, *naidm*, which is illustrated from the tale *Cert Claidib Chormaic*: see my note *ad loc.* Next comes a tale about Eochaid *buadach* (p. 34. 21) who was loved by Ethne daughter of Amalgaid mac Muiredaig, and how she learned the art of poetry and came to Tara to bewail her lover's fate.

At this point begins a treatise of a more orderly kind than the miscellaneous series of anecdotes, sayings of the wise, and rules on various subjects which I have endeavoured to describe. It is headed (p. 35. 19) by the line beginning *Dlíghedh sesa*. The scope of the treatise is apparently an account of the genesis of *aí*, which is here used to signify something like 'poetic inspiration'. It is introduced (p. 36) by an exposition of the physiology of the voice, conducted by the method of question and answer. This leads to a similar set of questions and answers as to the nature and origin of *aí* (p. 38. 1) extending as far as p. 40. 2. One is at first inclined to assume that this treatise with its quasi-scientific aspect must be based on some late Latin source, the more so because of the quotation at p. 36. 17 from the medieval tract, pseudo-Cicero *Ad Herennium*. If there was any such Latin source, however, I have failed to find any trace of it. Perhaps some inquirer who has special knowledge of this branch of medieval literature may be more fortunate; but in any case, whatever traces of foreign influence may be detected, the native elements are preponderant. The paragraphs written in the question and answer style alternate with others whose figurative and rhapsodical character is purely Irish. Such are those with the headings *Do glaine n-anáile* (p. 37. 15), *Creda na filidechta* (p. 38. 1) *Fo chen aí* (*ibid.*). After these paragraphs comes a series of compositions each beginning with the word *Aíle* (to be read probably

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See p. 36 bottom

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*Ailiu*), and with the general headings *Ail tsenma tre filidecht* and *Ail tige tre filidecht* (p. 40). One of these poems has been edited by Thurneysen among the metrical tracts in *Irische Texte iii*, and has been translated by Meyer in his *Illinois Studies*.

Next comes a section attributed to Morann under the name of *meis-bretha* or 'standards of value' (p. 41. 21). The articles which are valued include metals, animals, trees, furniture, women, smiths, craftsmen, and warriors. Then we have a tract headed *Don bairdne* (p. 42. 3) in which the ranks of bards are enumerated, each with its proper name and attributes: it is on similar lines to the tract in *Irische Texte iii. 5 seq.* The section which follows, entitled *Tomhus Bairdne*, is occupied with questions of poetical technique, the various faults of style and the names of metres. The concluding paragraph describes with no little contempt the shortcomings of the *doerbaird*.

Here there occurs a gap in the manuscript, and unfortunately there is nothing to show how much is missing. There is no change in the script or the size of paper, so we may assume that the remaining pages contain a continuation of the preceding part, not part of a separate tract. Their contents are an independent copy of part of the treatise entitled *Corus Bretha Nemed* which is found in the British Museum MS. Nero VII: but our copy has some pages of commentary which are not in Nero VII, and also slight differences of order, as explained in my Notes *ad loc.* The text seems to be less corrupt than that of Nero VII. It consists of five paragraphs, each followed by an explanatory commentary.

1. The first paragraph is acephalous, but comparison with O'Donovan's Transcript of Nero VII, p. 2204. 21, shows that it corresponds to the section beginning *A Moraind a mainid imochtad ní maide mná* ...; see O'Grady, B.M. Catalogue i. 143, § 5. This paragraph is followed by explanatory glosses, and these by the story of Táisech Cernodon. Nero VII has neither the glosses nor the story. The glosses show that the subject is satire, with the scale of erics payable therefor in different cases.

2. The second paragraph begins *A Morainn a mhaoínigh a mhochta* (= O'Don. Transc. 2206. 16-19 and 2205. 20 to 2206. 2), The glosses which occupy pp. 47. 15-48. 27 are not found in Nero VII. The subject is again satire.

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p. 41

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3. The third paragraph, headed in our text, though not in Nero VII, *Fachtna mac Sencha cecinit*, and beginning *Aor rig nad recht roilae* (= O'Don. Transc. 2206. 2-15), is also concerned with satire. The glosses which follow (pp. 49. 9-51. 6) are not in Nero VII.

4. The fourth and fifth paragraphs, headed *Dáma for cáe* and *Dám chae na ngrád ffiled* are in Nero VII treated as one, beginning *A Moruind a maine imochta mitid mes fir* and ending *itir bí 7 coindill, a Morainn* (O'Don. Transc. 2206. 20 to 2207. 7). The glosses which follow each of our paragraphs are not in Nero VII. The subject treated is the entertainment that poets with their retinues are entitled to expect from kings.

Thus a large part of our tract must have a common original with the tract in Nero VII, which is there called *Corus Bretha Nemed*, though the two are independent, and the Mac Firbis tract readings frequently differ from those of Nero VII, and seem as a rule to be superior. There are many other indications that the compiler of our tract has borrowed extensively from a law tract known as *Bretha Nemed*.<sup>1</sup>

1. The glossary printed on pp. 54-6 below from H. 3. 18, pp. 61-2, contains, as is shown in the critical notes (where it is denoted by H), a series of glosses with excerpts from our tract, mostly in the same order of occurrence as in the text. This glossary is headed (p. 61 a) *A bretha neime deidhinach so*; and in the upper margin of p. 62<sup>a</sup> is written *bretha neme tós*.

2. P. 207 of H. 3. 18 is in two columns, headed (Col. a) *Indcípit don brethaib nimhi deighinach* and (Col. b) *a mbuno so sa brethaib nimhe deiginach*. Below comes a series of detached paragraphs amongst which occur six or seven sentences which are found in the same order, but with variants, in our text between p. 15. 24 and p. 17. 29. These sentences are detached from their context, and are provided with explanatory comment.

<sup>1</sup> Whatever the contents of this tract may have been, it must have held a high place in the curriculum of students of law, if we may trust a remark in the preface to Mac Firbis's Genealogies which is quoted by O'Curry, MS. Materials 575, and translated, *ibid.* 219: *ni breitheamh nach Seanchaidh, agus ní Seanchaidh nach breitheamh i mBreathaibh Nimeadh .i. leabhar deridh saothair na Seanchaidh, agus na mbretheamhan bheos*, 'a man could not be a judge without being an historian; and he is not an historian without being a judge in the *Brethibh Nimhedh*, that is the last Books of the works (study) of the *Seanchaidhe* or historians, and of the Judges themselves'.

They are printed from H. 3. 18, without the commentary, in my Notes, with some remarks by Miss Knott, to whom I owe my knowledge of the *locus*, and a copy thereof.

3. The compiler of our tract himself twice refers to *Bretha Nemed*, at p. 21. 14; 40. 2. See also *infra*, p. 73 s.v. *lia*.

4. Cormac's Glossary quotes three phrases which occur in our text, referring them to *Bretha Nemed*. These are *desrigh fial file* (p. 23. 6), *cia duar donesa nath*, (p. 25. 32), and *mesir bú ara seghamla*, (p. 41. 30).

5. The words *cia saoi forchanar 7 na forcanar ó dhaoiñib* (p. 26. 1) are found also with slight differences in the metrical tracts printed by Thurneysen, Ir. Text. iii. 23, § 68, where they are referred to *Bretha Nemed*.

It is evident that the compiler of our tract has drawn more of his material from *Bretha Nemed* than from any other source. As he seldom takes pains to acknowledge his indebtedness, we may safely assume that much more than the passages here collected has the same origin. Indeed the principle underlying the institution of *nemed* classes is implied in p. 19. 11 of our tract: *Cé cuintestar lanfholaig cusna filedaib ní mó dlegar dóib inás dona grádoib eculsa 7 dona grádoib flatha 7 dona Fénib, fo seól na haimsire i mbiad*. Other passages may be found in which the parity of status between the *nemed* orders represented by the *fili*, *senchaid*, *epscof* and *flaith* is insisted on. On the other hand, there is much that has no concern with questions of social order, especially the long passage which begins on p. 35. 19 and goes on without apparent break to p. 40. 2. Yet it is just at this point that the compiler, referring presumably to this whole passage, adds *Bretha Nemed*. So that it is hardly safe to infer from the nature of the contents of a given passage that it is *not* derived from that tract.

It seems to me, however, so far as I am able to follow the meaning of the tract as a whole, that the dominant interest of the compiler is in poets and poetry. He has made no attempt to give an orderly account of the order of poets such as one finds in modern treatises by O'Curry or Joyce. Rather, he has put together in haphazard fashion a collection of anecdotes and sayings attributed to celebrated poets, which illustrate the powers and privileges of the order. Among these personages the most conspicuous is Athirne, but many other poets are mentioned:—



Fercertne, Bricne mac Carbad, Eochaid mac Dalláin, Fíthel, Senchan Torpeist, Fachtna mac Sencha, Amairgen, Nére, &c. Besides the personal anecdotes related about them, many sayings are attributed to them concerned with other matters than poetry or satire (see pp. 21. 22; 27. 7; 28. 4). It must be remembered that there is in the older literature no clear division between poetry and other forms of the higher knowledge. The *fili* in early times was not always sharply distinguished from the *brethem* and *senchaid*. One may add that occasionally a king was also a poet; our tract mentions four kings who were so distinguished (p. 42. 20) and elsewhere (p. 30. 10) we hear of '*Fergus tuile ri ua Liathain, no Fergus file a fian-ainm*'. These personal anecdotes and sayings of the famous occupy most of the first half of the tract. Then we have a series of paragraphs not connected with any particular person but concerned mainly with the status and privileges of poets generally (pp. 31, 32, 33). Then after a page or two of stories, more or less closely concerned with poets, the last half of the tract assumes a more methodical character, in dealing with the origin and nature and kinds of poetry, and the classification of the different grades of poets; and finally after a gap in the manuscript we have the pages on satire in its different aspects, which have been summarized above.

### *The language of the Tract*

The language, so far as one can judge in so obscure a text, is Old-Irish throughout. It is true that the spelling of the seventeenth-century scribe in some degree disguises this fact, as some of the distinctive characteristics of nominal and verbal endings are often obliterated. But the deuterotonic and proto-tonic forms of the compound verb seem to be generally preserved, though here also the spelling is often modernized. The only significant exceptions that I have observed are in the commentary which is found in this document accompanying the main text in the last nine pages, and which is missing from the parallel passages in Nero VII. Here we come across such late constructions as *ni dearnae sibh, muna feudae sibh* (p. 47. 15, 19) with thoroughly modern forms of the verb such as *adubhairt* (*ib.* 22), *adeuradh* (*ib.* 23-4), *adubhramar* (*ib.* 28), together with those obviously artificial forms that law commentators love to create, such as *adbaléntlaitheir* (p. 49. 14), *émchuimgetheir* (*ib.* 17),

*romesemhnaighesdair* (p. 50. 10). A few instances of modern forms may occur in other places (*eg.*, p. 19. 25, *Athairne adubhairt*), but the number of these is proportionately very small. It is only in a few passages of some length and in some 200 citations in O'Davoren's glossary that we are able to estimate the reliability of Mac Firis's text by comparison with other copies, and he does not come badly out of this test, though no doubt he is convicted of his share of errors, and it may be added that in many other instances where no such comparison is possible, his readings are plainly unsatisfactory.

In a masterly article contributed to *ÉRIU* xii. 197 *seq.*, Bergin has expounded for the first time an archaic syntactical usage found in early Irish prose and poetry. He states his discovery in these words: 'When the verb does not stand at the head of its clause, particularly when it follows its subject or object, it takes the dependent form, that is, a simple verb has the conjunct ending and a compound verb is prototonic.' Instances of this usage are found in our text: it is naturally easier to recognize them in the case of compound than of simple verbs, as the conjunct endings of the latter are easily lost in Mac Firis's spelling.

Dr. Bergin has already noted, *ÉRIU* xii. 200, one example which he had met in O'Davoren 768 and which O'Davoren took from our text (p. 13. 22). Other more or less certain instances are: p. 15. 9, *diam in áirilledh n-egma* (*cf. ib. 23; 16. 4*); 15. 30, *na daonnacht dearla?*; p. 17. 23-4, *ni ba heitghech n-airchedoil . . . munab a hathchomarc tuaithe téis ar nach file na ba fia [d] thuaith taisilbe*; p. 20. 10, *crion gach crann na ba for bun a barr bi*; *ib. 28*, *nib go ccendaib fian fuilnged* (O'Dav. *nib co cenn fian fuilget*); p. 21. 5, *im aoi do dhrennuibh tuaithe tabhair*; *ib. 20*, *nach fo dhedoibh dearladh?*; p. 23. 3, *ina bhronnas bert?*; p. 24. 6, *ar a threibh torccrad, do thriochad sed sile sgeo dire righ roa?*; p. 30. 3, *munab asa thoil tengadh tochuiridh*; p. 31. 7, *munab o chionn gach comgraid coir cumrustar*; *ib. 13*, [*egna*] *nad coir coiccerta*; p. 30. 26, *fil coimdire cosmailsi gach da gradh . . . go sechtmad fodhail fuirmither* (for *condáile coimdire* just above, *cf. Laws v. 474. 11*); p. 27. 22, *laindíre do oí ina lias uas(a) a chleith codla*. ('full dire for a ram (wether?) which sleeps in its fold above its hurdle?'); p. 38. 1, *dia mba moaigh moirbhliadhna bia*; *ib. 6*. *tenga dom cobhair coisle* (*consela*)?;



*ið.* 23, *cia haois an domain an aoi airreacht?*; p. 42. x, *ma la henngus n-airbherad*; p. 43. 10, *aon ansruth āirmither*; p. 47. 6, *munab or . . . n-eudaith*.

This list does not pretend to be exhaustive, but it should be sufficient to support the assumption that the tract has a certain homogeneity and belongs for the most part to the same stage of the language.

My attention was first called to the document when I was at work on the Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts. Its real nature had been concealed by the description of its contents which Dr. Abbott had been content to accept on O'Donovan's authority. I could not give any adequate account of it in the Supplement to the Catalogue, as much of it was couched in language of a cryptic character, quite unintelligible to me. But there were other parts which did not seem to be entirely incomprehensible, and I noticed that it had been used by the compiler of O'Davoren's Glossary (so-called) as a source for his collection of obscure vocables. I made a complete transcript, not of Mac Firbis's pages, but of the copy therefrom by O'Curry, which was much easier to read, and served sufficiently well for a first examination of the document. My time was then too much taken up with work on the Metrical Dindshenchas and with official business to allow more than casual attention to the new interest; but I cherished the hope that I might some day have leisure to spend more time upon it. Unfortunately, no sooner was the Dindshenchas complete than my health broke down. Unable to consult libraries or even to make full use of my own collections, I should have found myself obliged to abandon all hope of publishing this text had it not been for the kindness of two friends, Dr. Myles Dillon and Dr. R. I. Best. Dr. Dillon first came to my aid by having a typed copy made of the transcript which I had made after O'Curry, as mentioned above. He then began to collate this typescript with O'Curry's original, that is to say, the leaves written by Mac Firbis; but being appointed to the Chair of Celtic in Wisconsin, he was no longer able to give me his valued assistance. Dr. Best, with his usual kindness, came to the rescue, and completed the unfinished collation. He further added the text of the O'Davoren glosses, and of the short glossary from H. 3. 18. He also obtained for me a photostat of Mac Firbis's autograph

and a photostat of Mac Con Midhe's poem referred to in my Notes.

My special thanks are due to Professor Eleanor Knott, who has spared neither time nor trouble to help me. She read with me the proofs of my text, and collated them afresh with the photostat of Mac Firis's autograph. She has helped me also by examining other manuscripts for parallels, by helpful suggestions as to the meaning of obscure passages, and in more ways than I can now remember. Finally, Dr. Bergin has been so kind as to read a proof of the text and make some useful suggestions.

I am obliged to hold over for the present the rest of my Notes on this text but I hope by the kindness of the Editors to be allowed to print them in the next number of ÉRIU.

E. J. GWYNN.



opening story of Uinnne and the river Modarn, appears in a  
 m by Criolla Brighde MacCon Midhe, stanzas 10<sup>1250</sup> ff., in Studies  
 (6), 467-72. With Modern Brioghach (l. 1 below) cf. Modharn  
each of the poem, st. 12; with molad (l. 3) cf. moladh, laoidh,  
laoidh st. 23, also moladh an Mhodharn st. 20. The verbal simi-  
 ties suggest that the poet drew on the law-story.  
 A. de Blácam, pp. 103-09.

# AN OLD-IRISH TRACT ON THE PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF POETS

(H. 2. 15 B, pp. 135-56)

[a] <sup>a</sup>(Modharn mor-uisge brio)<sup>1</sup>ghach forbhfaoidh. fo(said fairtheid  
 a nert mar)ruidh iardach (naithenaig braide bra)tus Aithir(ne  
 athmochta molad Modhairn)e. <sup>b</sup>Laoidh aracuir. <sup>c</sup>(Ni hairg)ed  
 fionn foichmen forruidh for (a ndrub)a<sup>d</sup> sal sgeo de dhocaomnacht.  
 5 (taisc a)dhat dia aoir antair aighidh (gach air)gid act go nguair  
 glantair. <sup>e</sup>(La sodh)ain ad-chumaing an abhann ina tuinn amhail  
 robhaoi riamh. 7 an robhaidh uile ni(con) rug cidh liagh ná cuagh  
 na luagh fás-truaille clóidimh le, acht forfáguib for tír, <sup>e</sup>7 noch  
 raibhe sechtmhadh fuithribhe othá sin go ruige muir do neoch  
 10 forsa ndeachaidh ar nar fágaib frais do nemhannuibh inde,<sup>e</sup> no  
 ni d' iasg. no murthoradh bá maith do thoisgidh; 7 asé an  
 moladh donigh aoir ann sin; 7 as aon ann sin dia mbaoi dosum  
 Athairne áilghesach.

note, bottom  
 below

In chain einech so thrá doruirmhisíom, dorónadh la rioghuibh,  
 15 7 filedhoibh Éreann ó thosach domhain, ronaomhadh, 7 ronuai-  
 dhghedh la Padraicc mac Calpruinn, 7 la Dubhthach mac (u  
 L)ughair an file i n-aimsir Laogaire meic (N)éill, 7 im-deisidh  
 la fearaibh Ereann a b(ei)th gan diol gan diobhadh go brath,  
 cidh idir chriochaibh imdergaibh airm imba díles do chach colann  
 20 a chéle do ghuin. niba díles a aighidh do aoir; <sup>f</sup>amhail asbeir i  
 mbainbhrethaibh Uin meic Aimh.

Ni roich colann coimhdhílsi n-einech <sup>g</sup>aonchairde fon Eilg  
 n-áraghar. Ite na filidh do-bongad cain n-enech daigh na ccriche  
 n-imdherg, im ná bí giall, na comhurradhús gur fuighle cach  
 25 dia ghiall gruaidhe fris na filedhoibh. ar omhan a n-aoire; as  
 de asbeir an file. Di-cealad airdnimhidh ardflaithe, ni saigh  
 rí ní frisna haigither, act <sup>h</sup>cia thochmustar [135<sup>h</sup>] fri ferbaib

BN 184, 2

<sup>1</sup> Portions within round brackets are now lost owing to mutilation, or are in a few instances illegible; they are throughout printed from O'Curry's transcript.

<sup>a</sup> H 26, s.v. brigh; Maudorn mor uisceda brig forbhailidh. See Introd. *supra*, p. 2. <sup>b</sup> Cp. IT iii. 35, § 16. <sup>c</sup> O'Dav. 857 ni hairget

finn fochmen forut foruirme. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1298 saighid De dia caemnoch.

<sup>e</sup> H 27-9. <sup>f</sup> O'D 994 arfolmais imban banbrethaib. <sup>g</sup> O'D 768.

<sup>h</sup> O'D 1550 cidh (cia F) tochmastar fri ferba filed; H 30.

file(. . .)<sup>1</sup>ro(. . .)<sup>1</sup> Asbeir issin maigin . . . le. <sup>a</sup>Im(. . .) fíor  
n-enech fíor filedh. <sup>b</sup>fornesa cerd n-eiccsi de dogene, sír bliadna  
beit echtar seis. asbeir ima (. . .)<sup>1</sup> Caoin fuigheall fri heigsi eda (. . .)<sup>1</sup>  
iomgabhá aidhílgne. nis camáib caoinibh coiccele conamadhair  
Athairne áncoraibh cumal gachá comhnadhma conrannad rinnibh 5  
<sup>c</sup>rusa ruireach rightrebhe ro-sgoth la triuna tuaithe tiomargad  
donasgnadh an aoí eol sgeo aineol oighdhíre ogh andire go diabal  
diochanar. díol go híarsma cionaidh. <sup>d</sup>Condofuirged fuilnged  
andamh díon, sgeo biadhbhoch, beoslabhra bethus toisgidhe toile,  
faónan cóir cosmhail. canair go tresi. gan nach turbhaid tulghubha<sup>2</sup> 10  
tairgedh a bhfirfeich, sgeo dlighedh dianaibh; ar ro ug Aithirne  
saoi sechtbhrethach fiche séd gachá comhsnadhma. *con*-donaisg  
fiach firfíledh, sgeo lámh lainde lugha. <sup>e</sup>níamh Temhrach rósa.  
Ní théid fóluigh, na friothfolaigh cain n-einech. as de asbeir  
an file. <sup>f</sup>Tendaíd breo tengaidh tuilbhretha dofáirged nemidh 15  
níothgubha. ní fuíben faoinnel fine friothfol ÷ friothrosgadhoibh  
Roighín romhíodhair. Ata eolus iongnadh lasna filedhoibh .i.  
áor go ndath molta, 7 moladh go ndath n-áoire; amhail roghabh  
lasan áos léghinn drochstair go ndaighsians, 7 droichsians go  
ndaghstair; amhail roghabh lasna Fenibh, gó go ffeathol fíor, 20  
7 fíor go bféthall ngua. As i an aor go ndath molta. amuil roghabh.

[136<sup>a</sup>] <sup>g</sup>Caimper ío(mgon)a im comhlaidh a thighe  
imsging imbi conair cham.

faocháin do ceil lermhuighe lind,  
as goin do dhealg droighín Flann. 25

As é an moladh go ndath aoire; amhuil dorighne Aithirne.

Dubh dhuanach

dubh dhruth chongbhalach cuanach.

<sup>h</sup>focheird crand mbuarach

la gach funghaire solus 30

sreathaighther eich fo dubhrothuibh dorus.

As daigh and so tra íomchomurcar dath, 7 tothacht isín tre-fócal  
fogra, 7 in gach airchedol. Isé alt íomchomurcar ann, dus cia

<sup>1</sup> A few letters illegible.

<sup>2</sup> *gl.* 1 gua.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1551; H 31. <sup>b</sup> O'D 861; *fornesa* ceard n-eicse donessa cerd 57.  
n-iumuis, H 32, cp. p. 19. 5 *infra*. <sup>c</sup> O'D 1343 *rusa ruirech righ treibe*.

<sup>d</sup> O'D 214. <sup>e</sup> O'D 1546. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1547. <sup>g</sup> O'D 376 *camper imgon*  
*imcomlainn*. <sup>h</sup> O'D 215. IT iii. 55, § 103.



halt aircheadoil, ní hé an t-alt bhíos idir gach dá dhíalt isna dé-achuibh. Así innsge iomchomharcar ann, dus an <sup>a</sup>fuach eallachta. ar an fers lasan laidneóir as fuach a ainm lasin filidh. Asedh an eadargaire idir gach da féach. An tinchesdnughadhsa  
5 ol chena an trefocail soillsighther isnahíbh rémennuibh.

Do dhlighedh dílsighthe loighe [einech] in anffoltaibh ; as de asbeir an file.

Ní hábairthe díre do ionchaibh neich imárodergadh, no imarobanadh <sup>b</sup>ariamh rus díam in áirilledh n-egma, <sup>c</sup>ro laoi<sup>1</sup> fiadhnúise  
10 fair fuirmhedh, <sup>d</sup>fuasnadh luighe, no anmchairdesa la haos imchisin iath. <sup>e</sup>aill torla tres tochuiredh, cethramhadh <sup>f</sup>ima ccoimreacht coimhmhiadh n-escomon. ar as cian mór ní fríth. ní fuirecht mes fíor for aighdhibh i bfuiregar lá himchisin n-amharc.

<sup>g</sup>Cidh ráthach, madh ruidhbhech ní ba rosgadhoch díre, dímhesh  
15 gach n-ainmhech ; tainsighthe gach n-éгнаighthe, fuirithe gach fochann, do-ciallathar cach uadha fadhesin.

Ní ba breithiomh loighe einech, *con n-on, con n-ainim. con n-esbhuidh* go fforan [136<sup>b</sup>] díre diam ruidhbh(ech roaith go ccuireadh ciche) <sup>h</sup>go ffoimhdin <sup>i</sup>foi(dhergtha biathaidh brénaidh) a dhire,  
20 dímhesh gach (n-ainmhech <sup>j</sup>ardbhlor caimhe) ogbhail fri ro, <sup>k</sup>len(aidh lógh a enech). *Dev. 1162 (note p. 59)*

<sup>l</sup>NI bi éiric tar on tar ainimh tar (enech indtlem gach) recht rodergadh rosaigh dio(bh dílsi diam) in anáirilledh n-egma.

Do dhlighedh nad fil dílsi loigh(e enech idir.)

25 Comhrac Coloim fria hAodh ; Eoch(<sup>m</sup>aidh Dallan) do dheich mesraibh romhiodhair ar rosaigh dia choibdealchaibh, as a úadh eineclann. Dorenar gach n-iodhan oighdhiere, dorenar gach n-anogh eneclann, coná léiged ruicthe ruidhílsi. <sup>n</sup>Roighen rosgadhach ro iondsgoth, sgeo gach duine díre díon cloth, go féach  
30 nuin <sup>o</sup>ná daonnacht déarla dionn rosa ruidhes gris, sgeo gláimh, díre dlomhtha, <sup>p</sup>duabhair gníomh grian choibhlighe Temhracha tuaithe taoi. taidhedh do ionchaibh airer. Ar ro Roighin rús

<sup>1</sup> gl. í lae.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 858. <sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 1336 Rus .i. aighidh í imdergadh, ut est acht *connoathar* a riam rus. <sup>c</sup> O'D 1344, H 33. <sup>d</sup> H 34. <sup>e</sup> O'D 34, 1548.  
<sup>f</sup> O'D 769 imachomracht co mbiadh n-escomna [nescoman F]. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1346. <sup>h</sup> H 35. <sup>i</sup> O'D 216 ard blor cumi. <sup>j</sup> O'D 1162 lenaidh logh n-enech. <sup>k</sup> O'D 1087. <sup>l</sup> H 36. <sup>m</sup> O'D 618 nade doenachta derla.  
<sup>n</sup> O'D 608.





filidh, féine fo-benaither <sup>a</sup>fria coiblighe giabhair. <sup>b</sup>genmothá airgein cein ala cnes cottaighe.

Ni lamhair filedha fian uallach ilghné-ach ad-chonnarc dhibh fíora forchanad na comhad nath, na anair, na anamhain, nad  
5 coir canad do chennaibh, na ba díching dlomhaim ainfilidh.

Ni dhligh fia fenibh faoindledhogh fria daillbhreachta, gan díre diobhdhad, <sup>c</sup>dianghuth suadh sarfoigeilt, conad saoi sgeo ruire rehtaighsedor; romhiodhair cein [137<sup>b</sup>] Roighin rechtbhotha <sup>d</sup>condo Temhrach tuaithe tescmarr.

10 Ní daillbhrechtaidh nach neimhthes doghbhaidh, dochanaid aoí do cretaibh féth fene fuidhbhithe fort ro-miodhair Roighen roifisidh sgoth flatha, sgoth fileadh, <sup>e</sup>sgor sgothus fia thuathaibh tuilchedla, gan díre do chreith caoinsrothaibh condadath sgeo dluimh dlighed derchana.

15 Cisne sgéith sguirde caithche filedh cia foghal friu for-uastar, <sup>f</sup>cona tochmaghad a choir cirt, conaimes doib demhniughadh, conadh tre bhióth buan biaidh.

Ni aora, ni áorthar munab tar toirgsin ngill día ghruaidhe grís.

20 Ní ona, ní ainmhe i bf(o)ichlighe sed, ní saora, ní sloinde acht rígh, no airígh, ar as doibh dlighidh mormhainbhthe día moaighid maoin, ní moltar nach ró, níbá heitghech n-airchedoil, niba faoindledhoch filidh, munab a hathchomharc tuaithe téis, ar nach file nába fia thuaithe taisilbhe, ní direnar díre, na airer na eneclann,  
25 la Féne.

<sup>g</sup>Ni agraíd filidh acht fíoruibh fer fatha, ní agraíd acht ógh, ní cuinnghid anogh; di-bá día ndlighedh cuinghidh fíir gthonus, fíir elodha, fíir reime, fíir raite, fíir fíuidhre, fíir fíorraite, fíir chaines fíir cainter, fíir aorus, fíir aorthar, <sup>h</sup>fíir eloda Dé, fíir  
30 elódha daoine.<sup>1</sup> doslí dílsi ruidhílsi rain, raidhid filidh fíiremh día mbrethaibh, breth robhatoi bhias, íar nós íar násaibh, nós go brath biothbhuan bhías. Dí(am)bad ógh filidh, bidh ógh ó cac(h) a bfo-loigh, dantair treabh ua trén.

Có saorthar filedha? <sup>i</sup>ho neillghibh áirchedail, go bfotha [138<sup>a</sup>]

<sup>1-1</sup> These two clauses are transposed in MS. and marked (b), (a), respectively, to show correct order.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 377 fri coibligi ciabair. <sup>b</sup> O'D 35 cenmotha airginn cen ala cnes cotai. <sup>c</sup> O'D 604. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1552. <sup>e</sup> Cp. O'D 1435. <sup>f</sup> O'D 378 cona tochmat a choir cert [cirtt E]. <sup>g</sup> O'D 860 ní acrat [acrait E] filid acht a fíraib fer fatha. <sup>h</sup> Cf. O'D 765 cibe cenel dina [do E] secht n-eillghibh.

go bfoirb[t]hethaidh foghloma, go n-iodhna, go n-iondracus go bfele, go bfenechus, go ndion gach fíor, go nemhdhidion gach ainíodhain. <sup>a</sup>óighe a bfolagh fiú dóibh díre dorirther.

Cia file ar secht ccumhaluibh dlighidh? ar a dhínsiomb, ar a díoguín, ar thothla a séd i tteol, 7 taidhe, <sup>b</sup>ar thlenamhain dia <sup>5</sup> chionn cedmhuintire, <sup>c</sup>ar dhiden a fíir meishedluigh mhuintire for droichbhesaibh.

Filidh ad-ógha fireona folaidh, <sup>d</sup>ona hainches berar ina dhana dlúimh, tre nath, tre laoidh, tre éigsi, tré iodhna, foruaisleosna; Fer dana diamhain, <sup>e</sup>do ná bi ces, na ainces i gcetheoruibh ran- <sup>10</sup> nuibh fis filidhechta, do neoch ad-cuinntestar chuige, acht rob díor éccsi, iarmberla, iomhus for-osna, anamhain, nathchedol cóir, airtheadol ol chena, genmóthát oichreachta tugsad nuathuigsidhe, ad-ro-cobhrasad ceird duan, 7 fordhuan, rann raidhid fíir, sgeo mná, sedradha, sainemhna, laoidhe luasgaighe, láineallach, <sup>15</sup> <sup>f</sup>leithmhiomasg, eallach déne cóire cenntruime, cert natha, nuall treabhnath trébhriochta, tárgadh suadh séimbreachta, sloinnedh naoithech naoimbreachta, <sup>g</sup>ni chuille luthbas lethnath; lasamhain uadh aidhbsi, áinemh aigthe, anair, áirdemh uaislemh anamhain, imba ceithre ree rigther, ad-sloinn airdnemhidh iomhais, aro- <sup>20</sup> slaicthe dlighedh dicheadal docanar do cholla cennaibh, <sup>h</sup>gach úadh, ní dligheadh deirméin, dé-ach sgeo feadha, slan saoi rodasuidhesttar.

[d]

Udhucht Aithirne ann so do thairchedal gheine Criosd, ut dixit Athairne. <sup>25</sup>

[138<sup>b</sup>] Gignither Iosa Criosd athair aonmac, as aoinfēr, as dias, as triar, as toghairm thredhata, as folaigh n-aonaonta, for-osnaidh na n-uile gan aicsin, robaoi gan tosach, biaidh gan foirchenn, comaosa an mac, 7 an t-athair, 7 an Sbiorad naomh, áonchumhachta, 7 aoinmhiadhamhlata: tiugfa tigherna fēr neimhe <sup>30</sup> sgeo talmhan, Slainícidh an domhain i. Isu Chríosa a ainm.

Os sinne, <sup>1</sup>ol a fēlmac fria hAthairne, <sup>1</sup>có biam, bheas ní thair-siom an taircedol sin do chomhalladh?

Besa filedh<sup>2</sup>

Athairne dixit Tiomnaim dhaoibh filedha saoir srotha iomhais, <sup>35</sup> árdadh gradh gair egna, ní háirsidh ionnradh, ná iondghuin, ná

<sup>1-1</sup> In parentheses MS.

<sup>2</sup> in marg.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 863 óge a folad fiú do díre. <sup>d</sup> O'D 609.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 1553.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 1226 arding

a fíir mescetlaich.

<sup>e</sup> O'D 409.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 1227.

<sup>g</sup> O'D 1164.

<sup>h</sup> O'D 610 cachá [gachu F] indligid dermen.



iomghuin, ar dia n-airsidhe, ad dílsi inghelt gan an fáth, eiberta  
 flora, adhradh rígh rodealbh domhan; dícheall ngente, comhraid  
 búais, bith for séis natha nertchóir, coibhfleidh friá rígh, rioth  
 n-ordan. <sup>a</sup>Tiomnaim dhaoibh, fortseisidh fíor, ad-bosaidh gaoi,  
 5 gabhtha suainemhna sesa, srotha iomhais. <sup>b</sup>Ad-nesa ceird n-éigsi,  
 do-nesa ceird n-iomhais, guín, gaid, braid, béluibh, ad-buib nemh,  
 nertfaidh ifern, ní bia talamh. An tí bes ógh, bes iodhan, bes  
 firén, bes firbhrethach, i cceird éigsi, saorfaid natha, naoithfid  
 molta, maith fos, maith aníos, maith re mbás, maith iar mbás,  
 10 beith for séis téchta, tiomnaim dhaoibh. Tiomnaim.

Ce<sup>1</sup> cuintestar lánfolaigh gusna filedhaibh, ní mó dleghar  
 [139<sup>a</sup>] dhoibh ionás dona gradhoibh eagalsa 7 dona gradhoibh  
 flatha, 7 dona Fénibh, <sup>c</sup>fo seól na haimsire i mbiad; as de asbeir  
 an file.

15 <sup>d</sup>Ro mhes miodhbha gach filid a mesaibh febhe, fíu blath bla  
 as blathaibh sgeo betha brígh, bera iondraic n-ainiondraic amhail  
 rotuathtarrustar.

<sup>e</sup>Nim fuiregar Fionnabhair,<sup>2</sup> ní folomraim criocha, <sup>f</sup>cinge go  
 brí, brí gach n-ogus, uasal mo nemhedh, <sup>g</sup>uindsi cuindius, <sup>h</sup>nis  
 20 dring drenna, <sup>i</sup>drenn gach crodha,<sup>3</sup> crodha gach crích ciol, ciol  
 gach n-ionndomhain, eislinn gach uath, <sup>j</sup>uinnsi do dhalta, dall  
 cidh aniú, dia dodria ragha rann cían, conae altram, ná táidhe  
 dodria dia theora secht saorfaidh, <sup>k</sup>saorfaidh a dhatán, a dhath-  
 nait, mo chuilén carthach; Borur giolla Athairne dochuaidh ar  
 25 coibhdhin a crích Connacht, 7 ro bith ann. Athairne adubh-  
 airt so.

Athairne *cecinit*<sup>4</sup>

Iar nguin mo chele caidhe mo dhire? Diambadh ina chenna-  
 dhaigh céin rocesiodh ceal, cealt cachain uadhoibh, rodníorair,  
 30 <sup>l</sup>íorchaidh mo mhenma, madh ina thir rotemhadh, dotaod cách

<sup>1</sup> *gl.* f. cia.

<sup>2</sup> *in marg.* .i. ainm tíre i ccrích nUladh.

<sup>3</sup> *in marg.* pro = prouerbium.

<sup>4</sup> *in marg.*

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1566 timnaim doib [daoib E] for seisidh.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 861, 632

H 32: fornesa. Cf. p. 14, 2 *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 1432.

1244 cach mes cach tomus olcena is a midbu miter.

<sup>d</sup> Cf. O'D

n-imfuiregar Finnabair.

<sup>e</sup> O'D 864

n-occus. Cf. Corm. 149.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 218 cingit co brigh. brigh cach

<sup>h</sup> O'D 611.

<sup>i</sup> O'D 386.

<sup>j</sup> O'D 1618.

<sup>k</sup> O'D 612.

<sup>l</sup> O'D 1090, 1554.

dho a chóir, comhadh cách a choimhdedh, céim chríoch n-im-  
dherg nis dring, dáigh mo choinn ni oichis<sup>1</sup> ceal, <sup>a</sup>céle cháich  
i gcomhair a choimhdhedha, <sup>b</sup>colladh ina buailidh brú, bíodh  
cách ina chrích, <sup>c</sup>crion cách ala methus melctHEME; Mairg  
d'Ulltaibh madh ala Bóinn beid, bradaid mo nemhedh; Dáigh 5  
nach i mBrí romBororbíth. Bethiumm<sup>2</sup> mo théchta mo thlacht,  
<sup>d</sup>doniocfa tiomthach mo mhacain maoin. Cia mharadh bidh mé  
nomhealadh mhaoín.

Glenadh cách a choimdidh, comhadh cách a chríoch. barr  
caich a choimdhidh. bun cáich a chríoch, crion gach crann na 10  
ba for bun a barr bí. [139<sup>b</sup>]

Ni faomha luighech laimhthech ni leigter leigedh cach a chóir.  
dia ngabae céle, celidh do nemhedh. ni taí t'aíthech. <sup>e</sup>táid gach  
aithech. aithech gach ainbh. ainbh gach imreasnaigh. im-  
resnaigh gach aineolach. aineolach gach indearbh <sup>f</sup>indearbh cach 15  
i cceird aroile.

Senchán Toirpest dixit. athg̃ galeth.

Ni agra iar nguín Gaileoin go ná for threnrioghaibh tuar-  
ghabha. <sup>g</sup>tainig a comhadhus Croich(ne<sup>3</sup> cr)u ima Elge airbhe.  
Ni agra airer ad-loisgeadh mo nemheadh. ad-gara gníomh ten- 20  
gadh. táirgedh do nemhedh. docan cenn. coind-agma filidh  
fodhbh airer <sup>h</sup>fodhbh fir chiol. la cuig seoda saorcoigcert.  
saoirbhreth go brath bioth bhias.

<sup>i</sup>Rosuidhestar for gach sabaidh sechtmadh díre dia éis for  
Bhran <sup>j</sup>boimbil, go n-ubhall airgid ar trian, go ttresaibh, do gair 25  
díre dia comhadhais Croichne file, fodhbh gach fealmhac fileadh.  
fiadh gach fir tairighin tengadh, do thonnaibh iomhuis. eiges leth-  
cherd, <sup>k</sup>go laoidhibh, go nionuibh, nib go ccendaibh fian fuilnged.

Do iomraithe <sup>l</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cia so do rinnibh ronétadh Nairne ni duthracht do diam 30  
iondaighthe dia secha <sup>m</sup>iomorrann Logha. lighe turthuíte.

<sup>1</sup> leg. cichis?

<sup>2</sup> gl. 1 bid he.

<sup>3</sup> in marg. .i. gilla Sencháin.

<sup>4</sup> in marg.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 387. <sup>b</sup> O'D 219. <sup>c</sup> O'D 1228. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1555 domicfa  
tí mo macain múi. <sup>e</sup> O'D 37 taidhe cach aithech. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1326  
oscar cach i ceird araili. <sup>g</sup> O'D 388. <sup>h</sup> O'D 401. <sup>i</sup> O'D 613, 1433  
ro suidhi[ge]star for sabaidh .uii. díre dia dheis for Bran. <sup>j</sup> O'D 221.  
<sup>k</sup> O'D 1288 co laidhib co ninaib nib co cenn fian fuilget. <sup>l</sup> O'D 1289  
ciaso do ninnaiib ro net nar fine. <sup>m</sup> O'D 1188.



domigedh a lethéric ua croilighe ellagar dlighed nad indlimhe dithaidh. ní diolmhuin a srothaibh senbhreth.

Ní haithhe echta naoí do námhaid néd. neimh cédghúine. ce-theora<sup>1</sup> cumhala di do-renar, saimh slanaighther on cédbhéme. 5 go a secht <sup>a</sup>saora mo ghená, im aoi do dhrennuibh tuaithe tabhair.

*Conchabhar cecinit*

Co doguibh nech ní ad-ella? Ernedh no dobeir Aimirghin [140<sup>s</sup>] arm urdhorn. <sup>b</sup>dorn imad-rubhairt domigedh gan aimhles 10 n-uadh, oighfiach fair faobhar sgeo rinn, rinn rolais Laogaire. let a buaidh, let a ambuaidh. Aimhirgin arm urdhorn. donaisg laimh co nach nuailen neimh. ar ní théid nach marbh do laithrechLaighen. lámh ima-drubhairt asa hae iar ccédguinibh cion.

<sup>c</sup>Cair (co) berar bret[h]a neimhedh? naisgid (dligh)edh dia 15 tresi. táirged fíor Fedhlimidh fiadha ga lethain <sup>d</sup>lia an Athghno Aithirne, assbera saoi sechtbhrethach sechtdiabhal.

Can derbh Doidhéin. ní urfaomha i gcuairt nemthesa. fer nad giall gruaidhe nín gart, gó mor nad mo fíor roastar <sup>e</sup>díde do nemhedh Aimhirgin rinn sgeo Roighne, ní mochrotha<sup>2</sup> 20 durna ráth, ní nóisi ronais nad *fur*iredh fíor nach fó dhédoibh déarladh.

*Aithirne cecinit<sup>3</sup>*

Tangattar adhamhra aidhbhsionach Fionnabhrach fionnchlo-thach Breg, balc druis do Thadhg <sup>f</sup>targadh urdhuirn fria 25 hAthairne ionn. ar ní iodhnaig nach codhnach a chrobh i ngrís <sup>g</sup>ima ngenither guirn. gle nad n-iadha rathaighes fíor fri filedha fúach, <sup>h</sup>flaith foradnaisg, asé for-iadha <sup>i</sup>gach nemhthes nár, nach urnaisg aire nach aile urdhorn, acht fornaidm <sup>j</sup>filed no flaitheamhan fíor. nach fuirmhithe do chodhnach crann occ cuimreach a 30 chórusa i gcomhaithchech crub, <sup>k</sup>crib con-bíur bidh lámh i ttein, doradadh a urdhorn, do aidhbhsionach óir, ó thráth go thráth, doruidhbhe tein no nodáor i ttenidh; Tangattar adhamhra.

<sup>1</sup> *gl.* f teora.

<sup>2</sup> f u over second o.

<sup>3</sup> *in marg.* .i. aignedh and beneath this Diceadol Athairne.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1034 saeru mo gene maol.    <sup>b</sup> O'D 1348.    <sup>c</sup> O'D 396 (bertar).  
<sup>d</sup> O'D 1165.    <sup>e</sup> O'D 1352 in rind ro bui ac Amirgin 7 ic Roighne.  
<sup>f</sup> O'D 1088 targud aurdhuirn fri Aithirne cona ind.    <sup>g</sup> O'D 1036.  
<sup>h</sup> O'D 1089 fl. foridnaisc, isi foridiada .i. deroisci.    <sup>i</sup> O'D 1290.    <sup>j</sup> O'D 391 crib conidbiur.

[140<sup>b</sup>]<sup>1</sup> Dlighidh aoí airbheart dlighidh breth dilsí dlighidh so-  
bhraighe soinnse. dlighidh sulbhaire nemhthuisledoigh. dlighidh  
cosg cuimne, dligheadh foghloim fochraic, dlighidh derosg der-  
sgnughadh na dersgnughte dhe. dlighidh gó donaithmestar,  
dlighidh fíor furtacht. dlighidh claoíne cuindreach. dlighidh olc 5  
aitherrach<sup>2</sup> dlighidh mai(th) moradh. dlighidh ughra uirdhio-  
bhadh. dlighidh eccraide urcharadrath. dlighidh imreson edor-  
gaire caire, no crannchoir. nad comhad fiadhain. <sup>a</sup>ionsaigh  
cunnradh comataidh. in-saigh comhnaidm comhráith. for co-  
imhfíadhnaibh. in-saigh fiadhnuise díochonnairchle fírinne. in- 10  
saigh ilchesda líon mbreithemhan. líon cesda fo-daile líon  
mbreithemhan, munabdis examhla cesda nibdis examhla bretha,  
in-saigh breth urnaidhm. in-saigh naidhmm nemhfúasnadh, in-  
saigh fírbhreithemhain dofóthughadh, in-saigh gó muchthar,  
ion-saigh ordan mórtar, ion-saigh ech ághthar, ion-saigh mac 15  
foghloim.<sup>3</sup> ion-saigh mug foghnám.<sup>4</sup> <sup>b</sup>in-saigh fochrach fochraic,  
ion-saigh inghen in aois techta a hurnaidhm do Dhia nó do  
dhuine.

Dlighidh pobul iongaire, dlighidh túath tiomorgain. dleghar  
do mhanach urlata, dleghar do abaidh cennsa, dleghar do dháo- 20  
ruibh dimsi, dligidh sáor slisi, dlighidh saoi saoithe. dlighidh  
séghuin sleigh, dlighidh soairgin séd, dlighidh airbherach oll,  
dlighidh ollamh ógh, dlighidh ansruth éigsi go leith lá leth-  
eneclann secht cumala cinn, dlighidh clí go trian, dlighidh cana  
cethrama gaoisi. lá uadh alta: dlighidh dos cuigedh n-éigsi la 25  
cuig seoda acobhair airghid. dia ndireanar dos: díre mar mac  
fíurmhidh, mac go sesaibh saorfolta saighidh go ceithre sédoibh  
a cumhuile curp; Cuma fíor fochlagán. fosernar saorfolta. sed ina  
gabhlá gnúis gníomh. erce eneclann gach aoín saoir [141<sup>a</sup>] sgeo  
daoir dlighfidher <sup>c</sup>amhail asad-roillfea gach buasach bíaidh. 30

Bes ioldanach bídh ioldireach. sruithemh gach aigthe i mbiaid  
ioladhbhair, acht rob ina n-eallach téchta. in comhaillter ilghema  
gach aigdhe; as de as-beir an file:

Dána iolardha eccsamhla atáid siosan, 7 eneclann ar gach dán  
diobh. Már cerd go mac branduibh bert blaith. cana, <sup>d</sup>cicht, 35

<sup>1</sup> *in marg.* Prouerbium.

<sup>3</sup> *gl.* no fo-glé.

<sup>2</sup> *gl.* no urthráothadh.

<sup>4</sup> *gl.* no foglé.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1091 inasaigh cunnrad cumataigh.  
amail asidhroilli cach buasach biaid.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 865.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 225

<sup>d</sup> O'D 367.



script. cachna la brigh mberla, ba culmhaire an, lais liaigh,  
cruit, cuisleannach, cerd, gobha, <sup>a</sup>gnae imba hilcherdach, do-  
reith as gach airechus ard. ina bhronnas bert.

Daoine gan cion inbhleogain.<sup>1</sup>

5 <sup>b</sup> Cis duirn díolmhuine dlighther i r[i]aruibh rígh? Drúth, ara,  
arrchogadh, dercaidh, dailemh, deogbhaire, <sup>c</sup>desrigh fial file.  
Óthá sin suidhighther fiacha fíora for nadmaim tuaithe.

<sup>d</sup>Foircither mairc maithe macaibh súadh sochraide: Sluinn  
abair orda tóxladh crib comhramha, coitsiod fri ríara rígh dotáod  
10 tar réir, doren do thúatha sáora sochraide suidhighther bésna  
firinne, fíor doasgna do suidhibh, flaitheamh fial firén forthúa-  
thaibhtósa. dofóxla fíor flatha sáoire sochraide suidhithir fri  
reir rígh.

Freagra do menmain tug an t-ughttar sonn.

15 <sup>e</sup>Nim tigh sin seoladh certa fíor feabhaibh. nim fochradh fíor  
fochraic daghbhan, bera do-suidhibh secht nemhidh fri haoth,  
aoth fria hurano. urano do urraidh. <sup>f</sup>droch do dhrochaibh, dagh  
do dhaghaibh, díannaídm do mhugh madh míochoir mi-altrum.  
do mhes, máoth gan urnaidm. ailche do aidhbhsi, daghnaoither  
20 uill. ollamh deichte, dercnaidh náoidhe, noithghern ochtar.  
ollsona *sechtur* saoghal seiser. saoircirdne cuiger. caoincheirdne  
cethrur, coictriall triur, taipnemheadh dís. doineimhedh aoínfer.  
[141<sup>b</sup>]

<sup>g</sup>Ní bheir tap tiughradus étoil toichedha, turthughadh craoi  
25 collúdh col. coimpert ciol. cleith nemhidh. nim tig seoladh.

Ní cor cor for nemhthe. for eglais. for fláith. for éigsi. ima  
togháois dofor-soaife senchura. ní seis suidhe tuilche ag to-  
gháoiss aindre. og na ráed rabha, <sup>h</sup>ar biodh mér fo chuach-  
naidm cliath ferba.

30 <sup>i</sup>Ní erba bretha i mbeolaibh ainbféth. ar nád aoí éttrocht tre  
aineolus n-eble, ar for-rainn fíor sodhath. ar seoda santacha, im-  
suíter firinne ge ní torghaibhther. saisi ollamhan adhéidchither  
mainbthe máirdhía donesa sretha sáobha.

<sup>j</sup>Roghaod Guaire. ní gheala déd dreitill, dom roghuin moir-

<sup>1</sup> in marg.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1023. <sup>b</sup> O'D 584 cis duirnn dilmaine filet i ríaraibh rígh?  
<sup>c</sup> Corm. Y 436. <sup>d</sup> O'D 881. <sup>e</sup> O'D 1421. <sup>f</sup> Cp. Corm. Y 483.  
<sup>g</sup> Cp. Corm. Y 1232. <sup>h</sup> O'D 397. <sup>i</sup> O'D 17, 38. <sup>j</sup> O'D 1057  
rogáet guaire ní gniet détt dretell.

šeisior. fer días, <sup>a</sup>da dhís im dha bainteolaidh Meadhbha, medhamhain cloth for a ccoigcertaim .xl. ceisi gach aoinfir úaidhibh.

[j]

Aithirne dixit<sup>1</sup>

Ní go ndedoibh dúattar, níon-dluigh ó Athairne, ar a threibh <sup>5</sup> torccrad, do thriochad sed sile, sgeo dire righ roa ro<sup>2</sup> dáigh mo thengadh tuighfidher. ní thabhair dire go arail. muna nua nemhedh nua. <sup>3</sup>Madh iomgabha éiges dámha, ní aclaigh crodh a thighe, amhail ro iomgaibh Athairne; go n-ebirt Sencha. <sup>b</sup>Berbhthar torc. tadbhanar táoi, <sup>c</sup>bruithter<sup>3</sup> cno, canar dichea- <sup>10</sup> dol. <sup>e</sup>tathbongar<sup>3</sup> fúr, fuinter arbhar, in-ad cú airberach Aithirne, ar iomghaibh Uladh anradha: as aon ann sin dia raibhe dhósamh Aithirne dibhech do rádha riss.<sup>1</sup>

Os an tAthairne amhnus cidh dia raibhe dhósomh? ní *annsa*. <sup>a</sup>dicheadal na laoidhe i mbru a mháthar; <sup>d</sup>Do luidh a mhathair do <sup>15</sup> breith teneadh i ttigh i mbaoi fuireg in fógus. <sup>e</sup>con-clechtsomh ina brú la túth na corma con-do [142<sup>a</sup>] corastar dara cenn ag taidhecht as an tigh; <sup>f</sup>tiomghart an bhen iaram go fa thri digh don chormaimm; <sup>g</sup>at-cúitigh an sgoaire go fa thri, 7 asbert cidh marb dhe, 7 ge thíosadh a gein tréna táobh ní gluaisfidhthea <sup>20</sup> dhi an chuirm. modh rohanadh dia hindbhertadh 7 roclúdadh na lestra fóa ccennuibh. nogo ttíosadh an rí dia ro himdilledh; go cclossom annisin i mbhru a mháthar.

Athairne dixit<sup>1</sup>

Do laith lochrann talmhan, tethraigh mara mos tire timchealla. <sup>25</sup> tethraigh <sup>h</sup>traighes láthrach loichett. la ble<sup>4</sup> mhaidm be tenedh. tethnatar a ciorcuill cnómhaidhm.

La sodhain ro mheabhatar a cciorcaill dona lestraibh uile n-ógh, go ttúdhchaidh tar traighthibh an chuirm sechnóin an tighe, go n-esibh an bhen tri lommanna dhe as a bois ag taidhecht <sup>30</sup> as an tigh.

<sup>1</sup> in marg.<sup>2</sup> between ro and dáigh ¶. This sentence recurs *infra*, p. 47. 12.<sup>3</sup> above bruithter is written b, above tathbongar, a, indicating that these two clauses are to be transposed.<sup>4</sup> dh (expuncted) after ble.<sup>a</sup> O'D 1556 didis, etc.<sup>b</sup> O'D 1557 f.t. tadbánar toi.<sup>c</sup> O'D 866.<sup>d</sup> O'D 867 doluid mathair Aithirni i tigh i mbui fuirec i n-occus.<sup>e</sup> O'D

398 conclecht Aithirne ina bru.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 1558.<sup>g</sup> O'D 39.<sup>h</sup> O'D 222 with blae for ble.Athirne's  
Mother,"

ZCP 17.153:



Nach file nodgébha ann so ina áth téchta iarna eitech im dhigh chorma. rodmeabhaidh an cuirm sin tresna lestraibh 7 rogáod uime no oga: ar ní coir a fágbháil dia éis gan digh dhó dhe.

### Athairne *cecinit*

<sup>a</sup>Cía háithemh eó? acais dhlighidh. imdhínsiomh ceirte. cerd gan comhtháinsiomh, móradh fithithire, comus miodhchuine, frecmharc féigh féthamhail. ferr gach maoin mainbthigh, <sup>b</sup>miofocal már marta. dogní doálaigh, adoing soalaigh, a sáoithe slán  
 10 solus suilsighther menmain. múchaidh merdháoine mis-daoíne dlomhathar, foichlig caoí cluinid ceird ghnaoi. crechadh comhnaidhe, comal dian diolacht, dul do chrib cóir, coicclighe cretha, crioth gan cumsanadh. <sup>c</sup>cumhsanadh acaiss. airde mór míofochal, maing imis-seichither, maing imis-dlomhthar, <sup>d</sup>maing  
 15 imis-cing ceird, ceird bhraith, maing imis-dligh míosgaith. Cía háithemh [142<sup>b</sup>].

### <sup>1</sup>Logh gach aisde

A Aimhirgin anmholtaigh ara bhfeisir marfodhla ferba filed feth. <sup>e</sup>fuirimh sin samhaisg ar dhéin go ndronchoire. dlighidh  
 20 boin mbáinionláoigh ar mhaoín saoir sédradha; Sías iulgach láinmesa, ar ler laoidhe léirighther. <sup>f</sup>each dha bho biolfothach. luath a réim ar airdeamhain. biaidh bo fó chaoinchethair ar anair n-iorchoraigh. Cúig bha gacha Natha. 7 rl.

Athairne dochan so uman deabhaidh tarla eidir Gaifine mac  
 25 Athairne 7 mac an aithigh *et cetera*.

Díre filedh fochlucc for dhos do-eimh mecon mac la greiche genither.<sup>2</sup> Cidh díre Mac-fuirmidh márchuairt? can aire ar gach nduine dioghuin, díre baitsidhe<sup>3</sup> banchloith. coic lán in aidhbhsither a dhíre, ard n-ainm ar a secht sluinte, sluinnter  
 30 saoi sechtdiabal, dlighedh do feghar saor daor do chennaibh, coic la filidh foirbhlibh.

Cía moladh nad crenar? cia háoir na dírenar? <sup>e</sup>cia dúar

<sup>1</sup> *in marg.*

<sup>2</sup> *gl. t cinnter.*

<sup>3</sup> *gl. .i. an t-ollamh.*

<sup>a</sup> O'D 40 cia aithim eo? acais im dlighed 770 cia aithem éo .i. cia is géiri ina rind?

<sup>b</sup> O'D 628.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 399.

<sup>d</sup> O'D 392 maing

misceird .i. maing dia ceimni[g]ther in ceird sin.

<sup>e</sup> O'D 849;

IT iii. 50.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 206 each dá boin bil-fotach.

<sup>g</sup> O'D 583 (Cidh).

Cormac 445.

donesa nath? <sup>a</sup>cia námha sesa? <sup>a</sup>cia saoi for-chanar, 7 na forcanar  
o dhaoínibh? <sup>b</sup>cis dúar dían drongaighther i bfaobhraibh foimh-  
dín? <sup>c</sup>cia fuach feithes fiacha? fuach maith. miadh moltar.  
moladh cóir canar.

Torachta fáth fionn, <sup>e</sup>fáonan sgor sgotha. dligheadh do feghar for 5  
forus firinnsge. dosiasair a sidhibh bronn, bretha éiges ar threisi,  
<sup>d</sup>donesa cach nodonáile, aondul. aile-dul, tres dhul, cethardhul.  
cuig-dhul, sédhul. lá séis súadh sechtdul slán sídhbhreth.

An ccualae coire breth. bru *con*-berbha búas, con-berbha  
bretha brúchaire breithemhan, <sup>e</sup>buanchaire as ná berar úidhbhreth, 10  
na oimbreth, inoimbligh fíor, i bfairben gaoi gaibidh dhe trioch-  
tach, go treisibh do nemthibh, naomhchaire con-dáile osgura frí  
hégsi, in eatla, in ennge, in óighe, áonchur cúigthe go Féne [143<sup>a</sup>]  
folta dechmhaidh dail dec for<sup>1</sup> a cirt cúig. go da ruige ogh mis.  
ma bhroghaidh mairbreithemh breithemh cert. cridhe glan. 15  
gion. cionn. cunn. cluas. An ccualae coire.

Senbheg ua Eibric a síodhaibh doluidh a muigh Seghaisi a  
ndeghaidh an iomhais, <sup>f</sup>go ccomhairnig Cú Chulainn fris for  
Boinn. arangaibhsidhe co n-ebert fris ba i ndeghaidh thoraidh  
cnó cuill caoinmhesa doluidh; Naoi ccuill chaoimhesa ate a 20  
ccno dofuaire an iomhus, contuited isna tiobradoibh <sup>g</sup>conadtoхла  
an sruth an iomhus isin mBóinn. Cachain Senbecc dho drecht  
a choimhghne 7 laoidh.

<sup>h</sup>Nidam mac, nidam fer, nidam ferdomhan, fesa rom dásattar  
dé díamra Abhcánsa<sup>2</sup> saoi fealbhais, file a Seghais, Senbhecc mo 25  
ainm. ua Ébhric a síodhaibh; Itté anmanna na naoi ccoll <sup>3</sup>i.  
<sup>i</sup>sall. fall. fubhall. fiondam. fonnam. fo fuigheall. crú, críonam,  
cruanbhla <sup>3</sup>dofuairged an iomhus.<sup>3</sup>

Dofairgidh Senbheag iaramh lóighe móra do Choin cCulainn ar  
a léigadh as, 7 ní for-étt Cu Culainn; Roithidhsíomh a lamh dia 30  
chruit, Seafainn golltraidhe dho go bfeic for ghol 7 caoi, Sefainn

<sup>1</sup> for *bis* MS, first expuncted.

<sup>2</sup> abhcánsa MS., second *a* expuncted.

<sup>3-3</sup> within parentheses MS.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 882; cited also as from Bretha Nemed, IT iii. 23: ciasu forcanar no  
forcanair o duinib = cia sui forcanar nad forcanar duinib, *ib.* 28. <sup>b</sup> O'D

883 cis[i] duar diana drongthar i foebuir foimdib? <sup>c</sup> O'D 1435.

<sup>d</sup> O'D 633 donesa cerd caich nó donaile. <sup>e</sup> O'D 220. <sup>f</sup> O'D 400.

For this story cp. RC vi. 182 ff. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1559 conid toxla [cona toxala E]  
in sruth n-imais isin Boinn [mBoinn E]. <sup>h</sup> O'D 1560. <sup>i</sup> O'D 1446.

ch. 19.6

2.27.18

-18

RC. 6. 182 ff.  
NB 2. 144  
(Segais. i.)

O'Daw. 1347.

gentraidhe go bfeic for ghaire, 7 sefainn suantraidhe dhó fá dheóigh conad corusdair ina súan; 7 ad-laoí Senbecc iaramh in naoi umha iar mBóinn.

Bó i logh laoidhe cona toimsibh techta, muna ttoimhsither in 5 airtheadol ní ffil logh lais.

Athairne *cecinit*.

<sup>a</sup>Bennán bó gacha laogha, leiges do éges, <sup>b</sup>ech gach eamhain ina caoincennas coir. <sup>c</sup>Cuig bha gach natha [143<sup>b</sup>] nada cres. 8 *quoted from Sanchus*  
caramhna, carbad cumaile gach aoi anamhna.

<sup>10</sup> <sup>1</sup>Dire bo

Cair co berar eneclann fri hóighdhíre náir? dia aoír dia orguin. a secht sechtmhoghad is uadh sain dioghuin, secht sé saine, ina bhethus bóidhíre. bo raith, bo iarraith, ionsamhlaighther boin innisi.

<sup>15</sup> <sup>1</sup>Dire ech sliasta

Ar as in eac[h] sliasta sluinn cuig cuig. cethra cethair conti i bfaithe[h]e áit ina mbert cona bronnad bioth nach saoi bioth buasach bias, beid a cethair go n-aithghin ina airbhe<sup>2</sup> orn.

Có direnar cethra? co heirenar? issi<sup>3</sup> asrenar bó<sup>4</sup> ina bhuailidh 20 bhíos, bi díre do eoch<sup>5</sup> ághar as a echlais, acht nib a múr ad-radh<sup>6</sup> riasar. <sup>d</sup>roherbadh do cethnait comhair a tighe techt ina lias. láindíre do oí<sup>7</sup> ina lias uasa a chleith codla.

Caoín éranar muca<sup>8</sup> mbroghtar ina muicthech, dia mbé mu- 25 cuidhe mbroghtar doibh díre fo ródha raith. rofes as n-eirithe do chollna dénta. denadh cách a chóir comhadh cách a cethra in dé sgeo oidhche ar anaill eirithe ar nim toing éccmacht.

Ni indle ech nemhidh, <sup>e</sup>ni fuadais ní forlais, fuigbhe do śrian lád thiomthach cip do bí i tturlais, a taisiocc tuinn, crú, <sup>f</sup>gan airbherth n-imšena iar ndechmhaidhe dáil, <sup>g</sup>deich seóid suirín ina 30 gaileóin.

Colpthach cona toimsibh dlighidh, trí dheich do sgreabluibh así aisgidh ad-roille rošaoi do ionchaibh. as-berad senchaidhe saoir

<sup>1</sup> in marg.

<sup>2</sup> in marg. i. arbhar.

<sup>3</sup> gl. i eisse.

<sup>4</sup> in marg. bo.

<sup>5</sup> in marg. each.

<sup>6</sup> gl. tad-ratha.

<sup>7</sup> in marg. cáora.

<sup>8</sup> in marg. muc.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 226 bendan bo cach lóide; lóide is confirmed by H 4. 22. 7 (O'C 1953): bennan bo cacha loidhe leices. Cp. Laws v. 62. <sup>b</sup> O'D 531. <sup>c</sup> O'D 476; 566 u. ba cacha natha na dicres a caramna. <sup>d</sup> O'D 576 ro erba roetnaitt. <sup>e</sup> O'D 1167. <sup>f</sup> O'D 161. <sup>g</sup> O'D 1436, with ina gabail gaileoin.



daoir dibh cinnter <sup>a</sup>céd semann sé cod-nae. as do dlighthther soadh for Luighne, losna beo, bo enech, ernidh tigherna trí sgríubla, fíor-dliged daig rig Fedhlimidh fíonn, fír recht adro-ad.

Aithirne *cecinit*

Tria<sup>1</sup> hiarna arathair asedh tugadh [144<sup>a</sup>] ó Brogan, bo slán 5  
siorruaimnech. ní hannsa a hiomain a tomhas triocha crob con-  
 airmhid slán. a dá hadhairc tre bithe; trén a laogh laisrem, la  
 colpthaigh cona toimhsibh, trí dheich do sgreablaibh, asi aisgidh  
 ad-roille rosaio do ionchaibh.

Eibrem sin cédaibh saoir daoir dibh cinnter <sup>a</sup>ced semann sé 10  
 cod-nae, ar as do dlighthther, do lilter for Luighne, losnadh beo,  
 bo enech, ernidh tigerna trí sgríobla, sgith ndlighidh fo secht.  
 fa hocht, ar dhúar do airbeir, dánaidh Feidhlimidh, fír recht  
 ad-roacht.

Caoín eallaigh Athairne dromholta tre deichthe dia nathgaibh 15  
 áilghes, arad buar n-aondatha deilnech do cachain, <sup>b</sup>conad sesga  
soighein subhustar.

Toadh filidh, fotha for thresi, tresi for chúigthe, cúigthe for  
 dhechmaidh, dechmadh for mhís, mí for dhechmhuidh. díoghaibh  
 dofórmaigh, for-rig, foloisgther, ad-suidh, ad-suidhter, sechtdiabal 20  
 do-suidhter.

Ní herba im thigh turthacht, im iomdhaidh thaoibh chais chaoin,  
 conumtainig airged, imbí im nemedh ní bheir a nemhidh, na budh  
 í aoín úa do dail Duibhne; ní oís neimhidh muna urnaisi.

Rátha obthar<sup>2</sup>

Ad-buin rátha rechtaighe; do ná crenaim, caoimh-epsco<sup>3</sup>, 25  
 cruimther, caoimfile, értiar treabhar, fiachach, fiordraoi, tre  
 thegosg, gobha, saoi, suithenga<sup>3</sup> soighes, daor, duibhfér, dochra,  
 dall, diuirb, drúth, ósar, étnge, éithech, ad-boinn rátha.

Nin fria mac *cecinit*.<sup>2</sup>

Mo cosg dhuit a Dhoidhén meic Nin ní urfaomhae rígh na 30  
 rioghdhamhna i ráthaighes friot ar ad tualaing iomghona frit  
 [144<sup>b</sup>] um ainbhfíor. ní urfaomhae gobha na briughaidh na  
 breithemh, ar ní suí a ráthaighes for a ccomhorbuibh dia n-éis.

<sup>1</sup> a expuncted.

<sup>2</sup> in marg.

<sup>3</sup> gl. † thaigh (i.e. suithengthaigh).

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1437 cét semenn cotnoi.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 1441 cona seasga sogin s.

<sup>c</sup> Cf. ÉRIU xi. 73.

Ni ba ráith friot mac beoathar, na athair as-ionaibh a ghaire, ar as tualaing cechtar n-ae as-rob cura aroile.

Ni ba raith friot fer loighe tíre do comorbaibh trenaibh, treabhairibh, ar as díthír gach lóighe iar bfuaslugadh a choibhche  
5 aire.

Ni ba ráith friot éiges, na bárd na cáinte ar ná rod aorad dlighedh sgeo indlighedh <sup>a</sup>ar as rechtaidh gach ae a theangaidh.

Ní bá ráith friot fer fola, na sirg na sinserais. ar nab fortach for chró duit re n-aimsir tobhaigh for bíu.

10 Ni ba raith friot <sup>b</sup>boibre, na buicne, ná boicmheall, ar ní tualaing ionchoisiod i ccéin i gcuimhne.

Ni ba ráith friot Tailgenn tiuca do fuasluigthe aille a arach ar díchedluibh dubha díana díchenna.

Uais, 7 urgairt, uáis cédamus .i. rí, 7 ríghéges, eapscop, 7  
15 airchinnech, 7 pri[m]saoi. Urgart saighidh go nonbhar .i. lethcerd, bard, cáinte, mac beoathar, deoraidh, daormhanach, <sup>c</sup>feirghnia, fer miodhbha, mbuigher, 7 bothach.

Ráith ar marbh moaighidh fer fridonindle, la teora dála dlighidh fria comorba, iar ndáil teora cuigthe, tar fichtighe feithidh. For  
20 teora dechmaidhe cenntroma turbhaithe, dleghar dechmhadh iar sin suidhighther, iar sin slánadh feibh fechemhan.

Slánadh soráthusa sluinnter iar n-éiric in ndaghlaitheibh dlighidh; Dleghar fiach [145<sup>a</sup>] fodhbaithe cosmhailsi máir n-etaim cuigedh colla. feich fedhair fri mís. máraighidh saoghlonna.  
25 <sup>d</sup>soilbhech beithech la lógh n-iomsaotha im aircenn eallamh, no séd i muin araile ar lá go n-oidhche, go tresi do sédaibh la logh n-enech n-eallamh fir bes a séd serbhtar.

Nach díte do ráith, rae tae torae nís fóirithe fola na fásach, na fuigheall, arfich, arfuirig, arfuireagar, for-reith, for-reither for  
30 édan tuildreacha tuireann.

<sup>e</sup>Dotae<sup>1</sup> friot fer sainsealbha bunaidh, beo a cheithirfine, cuig duirn a sgíath, se dorna a chalg, <sup>f</sup>miodhach theora cham, <sup>g</sup>cundail a mhéd, <sup>h</sup>urdhaire a sgoth, ni dlegar dhe, deichde a bhuar. bóaire fíor, <sup>i</sup>beó a chuimhne, saighidh, asrean, ni diothoing.

<sup>1</sup> in marg. .i. té.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1349 uair is rechtaid cach a theng. <sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 316, 317, 318; ÉRIU xi. 73, 81. <sup>c</sup> O'D 873. <sup>d</sup> O'D 227, 1070, 1440. <sup>e</sup> Cp. ÉRIU xi. 75 (14). <sup>f</sup> O'D 402, 564, 1206. <sup>g</sup> O'D 403. <sup>h</sup> O'D 41. <sup>i</sup> O'D 228.

[m]

Má nosnaisi nemhthe enech, ad-reis osgraibh aithnedhoibh, ad-gaibhed téchta comhrainne, ar con fiach fodhla fria dire n-einigh, Osgar ara naiscc airdnemhedh, munab asa thoil tengadh tóchuiridh.

Arsaigh maithrecht mara, miodhchlosaigh medhomhain cloth, 5 cáoin a sgotha sgeluighther sgiamh Temhrach rósa. dó for daighrígh diuba delighther, docan tresliocht teóraite, deichinius diantubha, dó for saoithe saighidh síodhbhotha sluinnter creth cona dire daghsaoithe.

Fergus tuile rí *ua* Liatháin, no Fergus file a fian-ainm. Fort- 10 roirgeall Fergus fer fria dorair daingen; Dechraighis Cormac ua Cuinn *cét*chathaigh. con-aicert iar bfiorfásaighibh; Fergus file tuile fíor lásuidhe, aicedh chles, cuach deoghbhaire, esgra márchuarta, ministir gráidh uasail, srian techtaire. carpad sguiress tuath, carpad [145<sup>b</sup>] beireas buaidh aonaigh, <sup>a</sup>arm aracleith 15 tuatha, claidhemh, <sup>b</sup>cletine, cathbharr, <sup>c</sup>calg déd, rohioctha uile aigdhíbh airchenna iarna mbrúdh, bidh sáor ar chios gach cionaidh acht a cionaidh fadheisin, nad aircheil fria gnúisi, airfide, arabiatha, aragealla túatha, tsolamh damh aithgin cirt cathchú go n-aóndán duitsi. 20

[n]

Do coimpertuibh-breat[h] Fíthil ann so.

Coimperta Fíothla breth bunadh fíor fasach, fuasluigthe aignedh a huidhibh ainbfís, caóin soillsi sorchughadh re mbrethemhnus búan. Can cethrar con-dáile coimhdhíre diamba hárd airill*iudh* .i. eagna, eaghuis, flaith, file, fil foruibh fodhla. fil doibh diubhraidh- 25 edh, fil coimhdhíre cosmailsi gach dá gradh cudruma, go secht-mhadh fodhail fuirmither.

Foichledh brethemh bráithberach, breth for ecna áirill*iudh*, ail chaoin cumdachta, *con*-roordaigh Mac Dé dia duilibh deiliughadh, sáor cach cod-naé, conad coir coimhdhíre fria flaithemhnus 30 fíor, foichlidh andíre, andiubhruideadh, génib lánlógh enech n-áirithe, ní doslen lánlógh enech.

Cair cis lir dos-liad lánlógh enech lá Féine? áor, eitech, airbhíre, liudh gaide gníomh nád áirithe, liudh misgeoil dia rús ruichter, eíbirt ainmhe la *feirg* foisgiobudh; asreanar lánlógh 35 enech ainmhe, amhail bidh e rofearadh.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 162 arm araclich [araclich E] tuatha.  
<sup>c</sup> Cp. O'D 567.

<sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 568.



Dilsi filedh<sup>1</sup>

Cia dilsiumh d'fíledhoibh? duasa dober[t]ar doibh, diles ar aile, enech renaither; la fíor flatha frisa ngaibhther, dilsi ar aile <sup>a</sup>fodhbh fíor chíl, <sup>b</sup>cuinnegar do gruaidhe grís, do ná gaibhther a  
5 coir chirt.

Ni nais for rígh, na file, na eagluís ar as uáis, 7 urgart, munab ó chionna gach comhgraidh cóir cumrustar; Amhail ná seghaid cuir idir finibh go ndiubartaibh sealbh, ní seghaid cuir for rígh na eagluís, na egna, na file acht ní oga mbí tuath [146<sup>a</sup>].  
10 Ni ba tuath tuath gan egna, gan eagluís gan filidh, gan rígh, ara corathar cuir 7 cairde do thuathaibh.

Egna eagluís ri file<sup>2</sup>

Niba hegna [egna] nad coir coiccerta canoin. Ni ba heagluís eagluís gan oifreann. Ni ba rí ri gan folaidh.  
15 Niba file file gan fuirmhedh. diamba do bhunadh coir do chlannuibh filedh. dleghaidside dúais do rioghaibh 7 airechaibh. ara bi tuath. fobhíth as dia slán saorthar.

Dlegaid baird a nduasa, madh asa mbunadhus cóir do chách amhail *connaedis* oig airm gaisgedhoigh fian, frisa ngaibhther  
20 níadh níth.

Cis-lir fíor for a nasgar, 7 nád urchuilled naidhm? fíor saora soiséalbha na fograithir cuir.

Cis-lir ar aile for na nasgthar? fíor gan seilbh gan faor gan aididin.

Meic ailter gan iarraidh<sup>2</sup>

‘Cis lir meic alaithir gan aoi. gan iarraidh? mac tighe máir miodhchuarta mádh ruichter la rígh a ttigh. mac mná dobheir fíor i lógh a ruice, muna ttárraigther a hanbhfolaidh.

Cis-lir mna fora seghaid cuir i bfiór nadma? ben cédmuinterais  
30 gach téchta, muna ttharraithir a mighniomha fuirre, ar as i bfeirghniomha gaibhther. diamba ar bhéluibh a hathar, no a ceile, bid cuir a cuir muna obsad.

<sup>1</sup> in marg. opposite preceding paragraph.

<sup>2</sup> in marg.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 401.  
iarraid.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 404.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 42 Cis lir mac alair cin ai cin

Cis lir ar aile forsa seghaid a seoid? ben saor soidhealbha, munab bairtsioch, no raitech.

Midhither cuir choire do mhnaibh a triun lóighe enech an áiliur, aill dit ar seisiodh seghad a sain-chron sairdhilsí. <sup>a</sup>ní šaidh saothedh<sup>1</sup> na dochor dilsí for a coibhche cirt. 5

[q]

Cis lir filidh dleghda duasa? filidh fíora forusda, *forus* teora mbreth, breth Féne, breth filedh saoir, breth fuighill. fuighell fria righ, ri go hollamhain, ollamh la righ.

### Grada filedh<sup>2</sup>

Cis lir filidh roseghadh coimhdhire fri flaith, 7 eaghuis. Ollamh, <sup>10</sup> anradh. [146<sup>b</sup>] cli. Cana. dos. Macfuirmedh. fochlog. saor serthonn. saoiremh do bhiothbardaibh, ball do threibh threin. tren fíor fear díá n-astaither <sup>b</sup>gach eó ina linn laithrech, ar madh gach tene ina treibh teallac[h]. ar ní ba clann airech, no filedh no egna, ní agair acht lethdíre go rofoghna saoithe go diabul. 15

### dire clainne na ngradh uasal<sup>2</sup>

Mac righ. mac filedh.<sup>3</sup> mac airech. macoighe, mac eagna. mac egalsa Dé, mád ógha, mad enrag dorenaither leithdire a n-athar nó a senathar mád ógha a bfolaidh fria tuaith, 7 eaghuis.

### lógh enech ollaman filedh<sup>2</sup>

20

Có beraid filidh logh n-enech ó flaithibh, 7 eagailsibh? fiche bó i logh enech ollamhan. deich mba i logh n-enech ansrutha.<sup>4</sup> ar daimhther do chlí<sup>5</sup> cumhal loighe enech cuig mbó gacha béil midhither fíor. Cethra ba do chana<sup>6</sup> cumraither comhlogh enech i tuaith teora ba do dhos mes díá midhither gach áon, <sup>25</sup> gona ttarbh tnuth do búirethar do cethraibh cáich da bha do Mhac-fuirmidh.<sup>7</sup> gacha láimhe laimhither eadh lógh enech laindire ó cáich. Dairt colpach i lógh enech fochlogain,<sup>8</sup> fer fo-saighther cethra diana dronchoíre, as a bhunadhus coir.

<sup>1</sup> d expuncted before saothedh. <sup>2</sup> in marg. <sup>3</sup> Mac filedh. <sup>a</sup> Mac righ MS., i.e. transpose. <sup>4</sup> in marg. anrad. <sup>5</sup> in marg. cli. <sup>6</sup> in marg. cana. <sup>7</sup> in marg. mac fuirmid. <sup>8</sup> in marg. fochlogan.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 565 ní saigh saiche na dochur na dilsí. <sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 1166 g[o] lia ina linn laithrech.

Coimeneclann gach da gradh dib so<sup>1</sup>

A Aimhirgin anmholtaigh, co bérsa dire n-enech gach aoín?  
Bera lógh n-einech briughaidh, 7 brethemhan. lógh n-enech  
airech tuisi, 7 tígernbhard. lógh n-enech fochlagan, 7 boaireach.  
5 lógh n-enech serthonn. fer con-ranna sechtdíre fri saoithe slán  
ara niasair fíor filidh, fer for-suidhither cách ina ccomhgradhoibh  
lá tuaith, 7 rígh.

Snadhadh gach graidh filedh<sup>1</sup>

[147<sup>a</sup>] Abair a Neire co dimhed gradha fileadh do ghrádhaibh  
10 túaithe? Do-eimh Ruire rioghraidh. Doeimh saoi slogh. Doeimh  
ollamh tuath. Doeimh ansruth eigsí go leith. Doeimh Clí cao-  
gad. Do-emh cana cethrachad. Doeimh dos tríochad. Doeimh  
Macfuirmidh go deich derbthar. Doeimh Fochlog fíorchoiger.  
Doeimh Tamhan triar. Doeimh Obhlaire faithche. Doeimh bard  
15 loirge lár. Doeimh bard-sgíne sgiatha gáib; Ar dlighidh gach  
gradh as a mámaibh techta, saorus a nemhthes a cóir a comh-  
adhus.

Comhaithches ann so

Nach tír ná techta díorainn do muigh, no sleibh, no uisge,  
20 dlighidh urrann innibh, muna fóiruille dho, 7 rod do sliabh 7  
magh. 7 bothar do uisge, cona fólaidh. <sup>a</sup>7 lá nimirce tar tír gan  
ealgnais do iomortraibh mbóthar im descéim a lethed. 7 díl-  
sighther a dhénamh. <sup>b</sup>dairt má tochlaster a urchlaidhe, 7 egar  
nethe im-clasar ann, mad maighen <sup>c</sup>da<sup>2</sup> charbad 7 da each umpa,<sup>3</sup>  
25 7 ech eatorra i leithead na maighne 7 flesga ime, 7 dias día  
n-iomain tairis fesgar buarach; dairt má ro drongthar tar tír.

Ré comhloighthe so<sup>1</sup>

Cisne trí gealla nád fuilled do flaithibh? geall go cúigthe fria  
filedha foichill, geall mbiadhta go tresí, geall snáidhte, geall  
30 diongbhala fir uadh i ttig flatha, acht is in ionbodhoibh téchta ar  
as go cléithe tuaithe tiagaid filidh fuigheall fria forus fáth.  
46ó bhith as conn ar econn feith.

<sup>1</sup> in marg.

<sup>2</sup> gl. 1 do.

<sup>3</sup> gl. 1 uime.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 767 lan imerchither [la nimirchiter F] tír cen elgnais. Cf. Laws iv.  
156. 17. <sup>b</sup> O'D 395 dairt ma conclasat urclaidhe taris sin. <sup>c</sup> O'D 870  
dá carpat 7 ech etarro. <sup>d</sup> O'D 827 fobith is cach cond ar econn feth.



Ré fuillemh so, no fuillemh geall<sup>1</sup>

Cisne trí gealla dosliad do flaithibh? geall iar ccuigthe fria filedha foichill, geall mbiadhtha iar ttreisi, geall snáidhte doslí cumhal cúig sэд for gach ciontach lá lógh n-enech chaich for an urghabhtha, <sup>a</sup>ar as fer frisrailer cách iar na dhlighedh, <sup>b</sup>fresgither 5 filidh dia ttárdad rátha righ romhaith, fris-saighe a ccert, fria [147<sup>b</sup>] hiomasdad a ffior fri breith, fria biathadh fri fíoradh sáor snaidhte iarná ccomhgradh choir.

Cis lir ó ndleghaid filidh faosmha raith? Easpuicc.<sup>2</sup> righ<sup>3</sup> saoi, file fireon, fíor fer frisa ngaibhther la tuaith i ttarrathar, ar 10 gidh féchemh má firen bidh brethemh do chach ina chennadhaig chrich.

Naiscidh Nere cedaronaisg naidhm. rodcachain im dhail chlaidhim meic Fíothla. <sup>c</sup>Maínech néimh naisgidh Nere, naidm caire chombruthaigh, con-berbha ina chráos crú. cundoil naidhm 15 crannchuir, ól othairlighe luaith, la naidm naoillech, nenaig mac fíor Fíothla im chloidheamh go mbriocht baoí ina laimh, ro hort gaói ngaoi, iar sin siasair arra cuir cuirmthighe comhfílaith, <sup>d</sup>múr máirbhriathar Chormaic ui Cuinn ched-cathaigh. ann con-sich marbh for bheo i bfoirgheall oghaim ógh airibh. 20

<sup>e</sup>Eochaidh búadhach mac Fergusu duibhdhédoigh dombert Cormac ua Cuinn forsna cineluibh si uile .i. Laimne, Laighne, Luighne, Artraighe, Daimhne, Maighne. 7 Mughraighe Uladh uile; ara ngabhadsaidhe, 7 nom-berad i dToraigh, 7 asperattar 25 ba marbh; & dognitheas feis Temhrach la Cormac día theora mbliadhan.

<sup>f</sup>Ethne inghen Amhalgaidh meic Muireadhoigh caradsaidhe Eochaidh 7 rofidir a urghabhail, 7 ad-chobair as innisíodh i dTemhair, 7 ní thigedh nech gan dan i dTemhair. Luidh Eithne do foghloim eigsi la [148<sup>a</sup>] Fíorchirtne i riocht gilla, 7 30 <sup>f</sup>ad-cuaidh a sgel i dTemhair 7 cachain díchedol riamh. Forruinedh grian. genither dorchas <sup>g</sup>ro hór mas muchadh. romórad = 33

<sup>1</sup> in marg.<sup>2</sup> gl. 1 epscuip.<sup>3</sup> gl. 1 ri.<sup>a</sup> O'D 871 ar is ferr frisisailther cach iar ndliged.<sup>b</sup> O'D 987 fres-

cathar filid dia tartat ratha rig rog-maith.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 393 mainech neim 7

rl'. Cp. IT iii. 201, Cuach Cormaic § 77: Asbert Cormac, 'Mainech neim naiscid Nere naidm etc.'.

<sup>d</sup> O'D 1229.<sup>e</sup> Cp. O'D 223.<sup>f</sup> O'D 26.<sup>g</sup> O'D 1230.

Mughraighe. <sup>a</sup>rofine tonn tethraigh. rolionsad lathcha lóchlada.  
ro cléithe innsi Éreann. enec<sup>lann</sup> credidh <sup>b</sup>docoisigh Toraigh,  
mionn oir flaithemhan fer nGaidhiol <sup>c</sup>rogennadh glasaibh sla-  
bhradhóibh, suidhighther forbaidh fois. Eoch<sup>d</sup> buaadhaigh meic  
5 Fergusa duibhdhédoigh.

<sup>d</sup>Coimhergidh fir for-lengtar airm, nochtaighther claidhmhe,  
gaibhther sgéth cresaighther slegha, suidhighther slabhraidh,  
suidhid iomsuidhe im enech mhúr na cathrach, go ffeSTAR cia  
forúich; Fris-gart Bricne mac Carbhadh an file gen gob im an  
15 chaingin si. Gibe forúich do-eimh mÚr nGailidheachta, filidhechta  
canaidh draoi. briughaidh, brethemhain, flaithemhain foragha  
as dia snáidhtibh.

Cormac *cecinit*. An tí dofeith biodhbadha a ttúaith la comh-  
laithre doslisidhe fiacha amhail gach foghladhach.

15 Ar an tí dofeith biodhbadha i ttuaith, gan airiasacht do rígh  
no d'impir. no do fíor frisa bfuachar, doslí fiacha amhail gach  
mbiodhbaidh. nach dimhe uasalgradh cia nos gabha ó ionól go  
hor, uair as airde an fíghal oldas an enec<sup>lann</sup>.

Dlighedh sesa a huraicept na mac sesa ann so.

20 Fo chen mac sesa go séisibh<sup>1</sup> suadh seis. Cia ceird cia séis i  
rabhae runaibh suadh sin? Con-ceis fortacht tar cuimhne choir.  
fo chen mac.

Tairisi cerd coittechta, dechmó fuirmhe fionnsrotha, fos mbéil,  
buaidh ainbhféith, <sup>e</sup>iachtaid sluaigh. saoithe n-íomhais, indeall  
25 maithcherd. a tráchtadh ilbhreachta, <sup>f</sup>iolar seistighe. Tairisi  
cerd coittechta [148<sup>b</sup>].

<sup>2</sup>Do dlighedh cluaisi

Cluas deas droch n-egna. indeall foircheadoil, for mac n-este-  
chta, eagna gan cleith, cluas cle cluinither, clú mo thengadh  
30 torbha do da chlúais.

<sup>1</sup> *gl.* † sesaibh.

<sup>2</sup> *marg. sup.*

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1562; cp. 1216.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 1563 tocoisigh Torach minn oir .i.

ata oca taisced hi Toraigh Eochaid mac Feargusa.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 1064.

<sup>d</sup> O'D 394.

<sup>e</sup> O'D 1071 iachta[d] sluaigh suide n-imbais.

<sup>f</sup> O'D

[t]

## Do dlighedh gotha ann so síos

Ad-fíre guth tresa naoi aisneidhther ní uad aisnesi go bfeisir.  
 abc <a> Caide guth tiugh? <b> Caide guth tana? <c> caide guth alta?  
 def <d> Caide guth cumasgtha? <e> caide guth trom? <f> Caide  
 gh guth edrom? <g> Caide i nduine aitreibh an ghotha? [h] Cisne  
 i k conair docing i nduine? <i> Cis lir a uidhe? [k] Cis lir a súidhe?  
 lmn <l> Cidh do-gluaisi? <m> Cid ara rionnadh?<sup>1</sup> <n> Cidh im-ad-  
 opq foilghe? <o> Cidh as sine guth? [p] cidh as só guth? <q> <sup>a</sup>Cidh  
 rs dofuisimhe guth? <r> Cuin bídh guth? <s> Cuin bídh briathar?  
 tux <t> Cuin bídh son? [u] Caide son gan bhreithir? <x> Caide  
 briathar gan son?

ab [a] Caide briathar gan guth gan son? <b> Caide mathair  
 cd bréithre? <c> Caide mathair gotha? <d> Caide mat[h]air soín?  
 efg h [e] Cuin as aisneis? <f> Cuin as ebirt? <g> Cuin as ail? <h> Cuin  
 i k as briathar? <i> Cuin as aoi? <k> Cuin as airceadoil? conom tí, <sup>15</sup>  
 con-ad-fesior, conad gach ndírech dofuaaslaice, ní haoi aisneisi.

Até teora ranna gotha .i. med, sonairte, 7 maoithe, <sup>ut dixit</sup>  
*Cicero. Figura vocis in tres partes diui[di]tur, in magni-*  
*tudinem, in firmitatem, et in mollitudinem.*

## Freagurtha ann so

20

abc [a] .i. an ceirtiomagallaimh. b .i. an tsanais. c .i. fetánacht, 7  
 d crónanacht. d .i. geimnech bó, 7 meighleach caorach. 7 *cetera*.  
 ef [e] .i. fuaim tuinne fria carraig. f .i. fedha daoine, 7 gotha én  
 g [g] .i. i bfulachtaibh taoibh 7 tromchridhe i reibh urbruinne.  
 hi [h] .i. tre tromchridhe i reibh urbhruinne. i .i. an céduithe go <sup>25</sup>  
 ling mbruinne, an tanaide go hubhall mbraghad an tres uide  
 go beola, an cethramhadh o bheola amach, 7 a fulacht an taoibh  
 tig se ann so.

Itté cúig tairismhe an gotha, 7 na hanáile .i. i ttaobh, i ndruim,  
 i mbruinne, i mbraighid, i mbeola. Itte a ceithre huide .i. a fulacht <sup>30</sup>  
 go druim, a druim go bruinne, a bruinne go braighe, a braighe  
 go beóla.

<sup>1</sup> interl. † ranna.



<sup>a</sup> O'D 988. <sup>b</sup> Cicero: Ad Herennium, III. xi. 19-20. The citation  
 is in Roman script.

A text of the *Ad Herennium* is available, with a translation in  
 French, in the *Oeuvres complètes de Cicéron*, ed. D. Nisard, Paris,  
 1875. This work, attributed by Faral to Cornificius, but long  
 thought to be by Cicero, was one of the chief sources of medieval  
 Latin style in the French language.



- [**k**] .i. intibh sin a fulachtaibh tre thromcroidhe, asaidhe isin k  
 mbruinne, asin mbruinne isin mbraighidh, asin mbraighid isin  
 mbeól, asin bhél sechtair. 1 .i. iomrádh menman. [**m**] .i. tenga. 1m  
 n .i. anál. o .i. son i mbraighid. p .i. briathar sechtair. q <sup>a</sup>.i. n o p q  
 5 ciall. r .i. i mbél. s .i. sechtair beoil. [**t**] .i. an tan bhíos rst  
 i mbraighid, uair son i mbraighid, 7 guth i mbelaibh. [**u**] .i. in u  
 tan bhíos i mbraighid. x .i. <sup>b</sup>briathar an sgribhinn [**a**] .i. an xa  
 compoid m erdha. b .i. guth. c .i. son. d .i. anál. bcd  
 [**e**] .i. ó dhíbh n-ernailibh, no an tan as ciall chomhlán. e  
 10 [**f**] .i. an tan sluinnes siolla no dha siolla don anmair f  
 7 ní defrigh ní. g .i. ail suthain i rund. g  
 [**h**] .i. in briathar sechtair an tan dheachraighis ní. h  
 [**i**] .i. an tan as bairdne, no filidhecht. i  
 [**k**] .i. aircheadal toimhsidhe na bíledh. [149<sup>a</sup>.] k

15

## Do glaine n-anáile.

<sup>e</sup>Do-glind anáil. ailibh caoinibh, <sup>d</sup>inghen gaoithe. foirneis anma  
 tuarusgbháil bethadh. <sup>e</sup>eisimh, <sup>t</sup>teisimh, <sup>e</sup>eallaing, teallaincc<sup>1</sup> sruth.  
 sáor síris bronnghaotha, buime con-ail curpa daoine, <sup>e</sup>esconga ima  
 ling cuirp féithe, as serbh as somblasda, as fuar, as té. as tiugh,  
 20 as tana as trom. as edtrom. ad-cíther, ní haicither occmo-bhí. ní  
 hocmaither, im-cing alta edarbha. <sup>b</sup>im-foilge guth i bfulachtaibh  
 taoibh, dogluaisi tre tromchridhe i ré urbhruinne tre aiér  
 tuairgnithe ingion, as asuidhe as mathair ghotha, as glas, as gle,  
 as glan, as dé do thein. a curpa díosoillsi, sruth rán reithes  
 25 runaibh athchor, do thuinn tobair dú dia ccomhla. fosaidh.  
 udmhall, ní ma nderach, ní sain suanach, comhrair bethadh as  
 glionn gach n-all gach n-alt. tre féthibh edarbha. foirnés  
 bhuan beatha dé an anma i gcurpaibh díosoillsi. Doglinn *et*  
*cetera.*

<sup>1</sup> added above.

a O'D 988. b O'D 285 briathar in sgribhind. f in compoid merda.  
 c O'D 631 Digluinn a n-ail [an áil E] ailibh cainib. d O'D 1097.  
 e O'D 801. f O'D 802. g O'D 761 escong, ut est esmong [esmongu  
 F] imaling corp feithe. h O'D 1094.

[v]

Crédha na filidheachta ann so.

<sup>a</sup> Tiasg aoidh no uadh anmaim Dé. diamba moaigh moir-bhliadhna bia. <sup>b</sup> tiasg briathra bhan bhfionn, fithidhir ó éiges tiasg n-iomdha nion. tiasg n-iomhus n-égsi. as toil Dé dom dhía. dath an aoi. feth: des i ndáil éigsi, sliocht slán in doraidh<sup>1</sup> tias<sup>2</sup> tenga 5 dom cobhair coisle, go ttóir dhamh dia iniathaibh<sup>3</sup> aontadha. tiasg.

Fo-chen aoí iolchrothach, iolghnuisioc, ilbhrechtach, bé sáor sonaisg. Ar dligidh tuarusdol, ar ní tualaing as-rindedh a tuarustal. ar dlighidh gach aisneis a tuarustol, for-reith, for- 10 reither[fo] fiadhoibh saímhe suidhighther, ar as fuirireadh ann sin subha i gclusaibh caich, rofidir gach ranaidhe recht, gach miadh gach máisrechtach rán rúnach ro saoithe subhaighther. <sup>c</sup> Fo-glinn, fo-glenar, doeimh, do-emhar, for-reith, for-reiter for chuartaibh cloth. fo-suidhighther [149<sup>b</sup>] be dhúisioch duth- 15 rachtach. ar dlighidh a hestecht, a haltughadh i tuaith a tuarusdol toraibh.

[w]

Tuarustal n-úadh ann so.

a b c d <a><sup>d</sup> Aoi co baoi? <b> co ced? <c> co rothead? <d> co delbh e f i ttadhbhas? <e> cia do cédtiodhnacht tiodhncal n-uadh? <f><sup>d</sup> an 20 g h i suan fa ris? <g> an fíós? <h> an aigsi? <i> gan chluais. an cluas k l gan aigsin? <k> an aireg mhenman? <l> an taidhbhsi dhligidh? m n <m> cia haois an domain an aoi áirreacht? <n> cid céda dar haisné- o dhedh, tre uadh n-aidhbhsion? <o> cia rígh dia rohaisneis aoí iar p q na haircecc? <p> Cé miadh iteatha la rígh iar suidhe? <q> aoí có 25 r s hairreacht, <r> i ndluimh fa ndréchtaibh? <s> Cis lir a crotha? t u x <t> Cis lir a drecha? <u> Cis lir a datha? <x> Cis lir a fodhla? y z <y> cis lir a gnúisi? <z> Cis lir a cinela? Cidh i n-aragar a coibhnes? coimhgne ardbé go sochraide suadh. fuiriredh subha. <sup>e</sup> dioghbail dubha, <sup>f</sup> baile bél. líth cluaisi. airfidedh menman, 30 tuarusdol n-úadh. Fo chen aoí.

Fregra sonna.

a b c a .i. i ndorchaidhéta. [b] .i. Aoí mac Ollamain c .i. dFiachna d e mac Dealbaoith. [d] .i. i riocht inghine macdhacht. e .i. do Aoi

<sup>1</sup> o *obscure*.<sup>2</sup> *gl.* .i. teis.<sup>3</sup> *over* ia: tig.<sup>a</sup> O'D 1564 tiasc ai i n-anmaim Dé. finn. <sup>c</sup> O'D 989.<sup>d</sup> O'D 990.<sup>b</sup> O'D 232 tisca bri ban <sup>e</sup> O'D 224. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1197.

- mac Ollamuin. [f] .i. ina chodladh. g .i. menman. h .i. ó súil. fgh  
 [i] .i. as éstecht o chlúais. kl .i. as tairgsi dhligid. [m] .i. isin iklm  
 cuigedh aimsir. no i t<sup>osuch</sup> an chetramadh aimsir. [n] .i. tre n  
 laoidh arachuir. o .i. dFiachna mac Dealbhaoid. [p] .i. triocha op  
 5 bo. qr .i. as i sgéluibh, no in aonluimh. [s] .i. filidheacht, 7 qrs  
 bairdne. t .i. ainm, ús, 7 domhnus. [u] .i. fionn, dubh, 7 brec. tu  
 x .i. secht n-aisde na filidheachta, 7 secht n-aisde na bairdne. no x  
 dha fodhail dég mar adeir thuas. [y] .i. u. gnúisi didin. z .i. yz  
 aoí, 7 anaoi .i. aor, 7 moladh.
- 10 [150<sup>a</sup>] <sup>a</sup>Fo cen aoí. ingen tsoifis, siur chelle. inghen menman.  
<sup>a</sup>miadhach, mordha, moaighthech mainbthech, <sup>b</sup>moaighes drucha.  
 dluthaibh cerda ceird chaomh choir, con-can bretha. <sup>c</sup>beridh  
 darbha. muchaidh ainbfíos, in-féd anba, <sup>d</sup>insluinne gach ran,  
 gach recht. gach miadh, gach mes. gach saor, gach soifétheadh.  
 15 gach suidhiughadh. gach n-ord, gach n-ard, gach n-airiomh,  
 gach n-airenach i ttigh medhrach miodhchuarta. In-féd gach  
 caoin. gach lí, gach cumhdach. Docan duisibh righ sgeo rioghna  
 recht, ardaói ainm ngnáth, aoí ararainig Aoí mac Ollamhain  
 meic Dealbhaoith, saor sonaisg, sochraid soichineoil, <sup>e</sup>ar dlighidh  
 20 in arduibh aidhsion aireanchaibh, ar dlighidh iar n-aisneis  
 digh do thuirne suighdhéaraibh, aragair<sup>1</sup> íotaidh cethrar an cedna  
 fecht, iaromh go digh nonbhair gach cirt, cingidh adesa dlighidh  
 fria dechmhaidh fria harda aidhbhsiona. <sup>f</sup>esimh, teismh, <sup>g</sup>eal-  
 laing. teallaing. a hainm i ccaimthecht fria hanail, sochraidh  
 25 sonaisg. sruth de díochas i mbi fri tengaidh, clúasach éstec[h]tach  
 tóthanach a hainm i mbi i gcluais, airmhidnech lí buídhe buan  
 bendachta, <sup>h</sup>molbhthach a hainm in atlaighther, grian ard go  
 saoire soillsi, attaoidhe tech medhrach miodhcuarta a hainm idir  
 airfideachuibh.
- 30 Buan bé nán [a h-]ainm gnáth, aoí ararainig Aoí mac Ollamh-  
 an meic Dealbhaoith, con-midhither do chách iar na dhlighedh  
 dirithe a ndíre. ingáirdighthe ána aimsiora. inad erchuir cách  
 resíu róisíodh a dhlighidh dech [150<sup>b</sup>] iar con-cleith eгна in

<sup>1</sup> corrected from aragar.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1207. <sup>b</sup> O'D 665 moighes druth. <sup>c</sup> O'D 629 (where it is  
 cited from 'Cain techta'); H 38. <sup>d</sup> O'D 1350 insluind cach ran cach recht.  
<sup>e</sup> O'D 16 aidhsí co ndliged i n-arduib ar inchaib. <sup>f</sup> O'D 801.  
<sup>g</sup> O'D 802. <sup>h</sup> H 37. <sup>i</sup> O'D 27 ar concleith eena in abraib imbais.



abhraibh iomhais ní aos é'slesa<sup>1</sup> caich, cach día adhláic fádhesin.  
doboing fíor dan fíor can. con-cesa Bretha neimhedh.

[x]

Ail t'senma tre filidheacht.

<sup>a</sup>Aile senm sernar n-íomhus. <sup>b</sup>indeall crot, cuislenma cóire.  
<sup>c</sup>cumhdaghar dána Aodha Sláine. sinnes, sefna, síofais, díó-  
chuimrigh a cholptha. menma édrocht. ardotuáisiott sáoidh,  
doroimdither ainbhféith anbhúith. saoithe n-iondomhain, taiséal  
ndomhuin. admholta céis. ad-bath a tullainne; aile. Aile senm.

Ail tighe tre filidhecht.

Áile tech tuighthe téccairte, n-urghlan n-ursgartha<sup>2</sup>, niba 10  
tech cuan na cethra. tech i mbí<sup>d</sup>fiadh is fáilte; áile suidhe n-árd  
n-esartha. i mbí clúmh chubhaidh cosartha<sup>2</sup> Aile tech.

Áile tech miodhchuarta. miolsgothaibh. fiadh fath fosaidh  
mainbthech a imeal, <sup>e</sup>garbh n-eochrach a chrann (mbí), bláithe  
biothcóire a dha ursain, urárd n-airgsionach a fórdorus, dron- 15  
chaol a chomla. beir tabhair a ghlas, loiched a soillsi, uirréidh  
a lár, áilter a airighe, <sup>f</sup>tothluighther tech i ttech go rígh, a fíos  
fíledh, a bunadh fíor. dotíagh i ttech, docing ar a lár, as díom  
ní gaibhther miodchuarta már. Áile tech.

<sup>g</sup>Áile laith go meala maith, dotégh i ttech a clú clothach, 20  
diainbhrethac[h] rathach rothabharta[h]. as adhbhus áiltius  
gach cruaidh ger glan gionach, emer saor soighen; fo chen  
laith; Aile laith.

Áile laith lioghach, fo chen laith lioghach. lán binn buadhach,  
<sup>h</sup>brúctaidh fri híath nAnann. tria ad-ces formblas, tre síoth síres, 25  
<sup>i</sup>síres donn doibheoil; siasair gach rolaith, roghlas imbí oichenn.  
oghbhuidhe a dath n-uile, <sup>j</sup>fionnluasgach lí súla i mbí ina *conduil*.  
caoin a tucht tuindfédhain i mbí [151<sup>u</sup>] ina dais. damhach ramh-  
ach forramhach i mbi ina fénuibh fiadhach, daisioch aitreabhtach  
i mbí ina sabhall, samhond, cotonn,<sup>3</sup> codaltach. i mbí ina comh- 30

<sup>1</sup> after é'slesa ei expuncted.

<sup>2</sup> over th, † d.

<sup>3</sup> sic O'Curry, but in the original the two final letters are obscure.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1444 ailiu seinm sernair [imbed] n-imbais. <sup>b</sup> O'D 1095.  
<sup>c</sup> O'D 1447. <sup>d</sup> Cp. O'D 875. <sup>e</sup> O'D 233 garb nochrach a crand mbith  
blaith bith coire. Cp. IT iii. 51. <sup>f</sup> O'D 1565 cp. IT iii. 51.  
<sup>g</sup> O'D 1218 ailiu [aile E] laith lam co meild maith. <sup>h</sup> O'D 46;  
*infra* p. 63, § 23. <sup>i</sup> O'D 666 sir's donn díbeoil. <sup>j</sup> O'D 1199.

luighe, ruicthech, griosach, guasachtach i mbí a tíorthar. caoín  
órdan forbhronach i mbí ina codladh, slan adceisiom, slan adluidh-  
sim, esgonga adling meic gach daonchuinn; tiodhnagar dil dile.  
Áile laith.

5 <sup>a</sup>Áile dáilemhain dúilibh dlighidh, <sup>b</sup>do-glionn mo dhigh,  
dánuibh iomhuis, bruchtaibh Anann, uas a cennuibh *con*-sní ail  
<sup>c</sup>áiltius n-écces go líon bertus, <sup>d</sup>brioghtar mesge. i mblechtaibh  
damh, <sup>e</sup>fáth bris a ainm, cédludhach fria cruit, ruchtaigh fria borb,  
tiobhra fri egna urrainn fri áil. urlaite fri dáil. Áile.

10 Fo-chen easgra bélmhár. bledhmhár, deoghmhár, dermhár,  
dían a deogha, <sup>f</sup>derg a luisi, lóichett a chloth. fo chen.

<sup>g</sup>Áile esgra n-udmall n-airgid. fledhmhar, deoghmhár, oísgidh  
uaine. óghfaon a chros, miodhchuaire a all, foirchrédh a chos,  
<sup>h</sup>mes a fordul, forga n-áile. Áile.

15 <sup>i</sup>Áile uisge somblas do dhigh, dech do leannuibh, brioghach  
n-adhbhus, <sup>j</sup>do-glinn úadh a glasaibh Temhrach, ar rofédar i  
mbrú Berbha, ar diándoceil, tennaigh ar úir, cot-róir an úir.  
áillemh aidhche, soirchemh ré, <sup>k</sup>dér do chúach, <sup>l</sup>úairemh do  
dheóin, deóraidh srúaim súigte gáoth cartha flaith fesgar  
20 buarach, donigh saotha, súigte fód solamh iar ndáil. Áile.

la  
es?

Morann dixit; do mheisbrethaibh.

<sup>m</sup>Mesior maoithghleth ina n-eallamh n-ionad, Mesir umha iarná  
foirgsin. Meisir iarn iarna thomhus, mesir iubhar ingin, mesir  
ór, sgeó airged n-aileann iar n-aílle, <sup>n</sup>mesir aigde ar a demhne.  
25 mesir édoch ar a dhaingne, ar a dhíde, 7 a dhath. mesir fíora ar  
a fferghníomha, mesir mná ar a ngensa, 7 a lámhthoradh, 7 a  
ngart. mesir ingena ar a bfele, mesir brethemhna ara bffrinne.  
mesir goibhne ara ccethardha. Mesir cerda ar a n-ionnracus, 7 a  
ndruine, 7 a n-iodhna. [151<sup>b</sup>] mesir dumha ar a ndoimhghníomha.  
30 <sup>o</sup>mesir bú ara seghamhla. mesir arm iar na faobhruibh. mesir  
giallna iar na ffriothfoltuibh. <sup>p</sup>mesir leptha ar leth, mesir aptha  
ar trian, mesir crann iar na thoirthibh mesir eocha ar a méd  
sgeó crotha, dataibh sgeo rethaibh, <sup>q</sup>mesir fiana iar na ngaluibh

istna BN (C)

<sup>a</sup> O'D 667 ailiu Dúilem duilib dligid. <sup>b</sup> O'D 615. <sup>c</sup> O'D 246.  
<sup>d</sup> O'D 247 brigther meisce mlechtaib [mblechtaib. E] dam. <sup>e</sup> O'D 248.  
<sup>f</sup> O'D 1200. <sup>g</sup> O'D 884. <sup>h</sup> O'D 669. <sup>i</sup> O'D 616 doglinn  
glasaib temrach. <sup>j</sup> O'D 668. <sup>k</sup> O'D 669 uaraib do dheoin.  
<sup>l</sup> O'D 800. <sup>m</sup> O'D 748, cp. 1078. <sup>n</sup> O'D 1442; cp. Cormac Y  
1135. <sup>o</sup> Cp. Laws ii. 178z. <sup>p</sup> O'D 1037.

<sup>a</sup>meisir ailt iar na áit, sgeo fenamhnuibh; ara midethar saoidh saoirsi chaich iar na <sup>b</sup>friochnamh, no ara foghnamha.

[Z]

Don bhairdne ann so.

Cescc cidh dligheadh i ffil an bhairdne las na filedhoibh, iná toimhdither fri fiodh na de-ach? <sup>c</sup>amhail roghabh rithim arradh<sup>1</sup> 5 Mettuir, as amhlaidh atáid na báird cona mbairdne arradh († i ffarradh) na ffiledh. gusna hibh aircedluibh toimhsibh.

<sup>d</sup>Cescc cis lir baird docuisin? ní *ansa* a sé décc .i. ocht saorbhaird, 7 ocht ndaorbhaird.

Daorbhaird<sup>2</sup>

10

Ocht ndáorbhaird cédamus .i. cúlbard, srúbhard bard loirge, drisioc, crom-luatha, sirthe, rionnaidhe, 7 long-bhárd.

Ocht saorbhaird dno .i. bobhard, bárd aine .i. mac baird, 7 ua araile, tuathbard, adaimh tuath. adhmall arachan tuath 7 righ; 7 tigernbhard as tigernasidhe cona dhíbh célibh décc lais, 7 Sruth 15 do aill asé tánaisi n-anrudha, ansoas bairdne lais dochansaidhe cóir, 7 éccóir ina bhairdne, 7 ní fuibhen a dhíre dáigh a soifis. Ansruth bairdne dochansidhe ánsos gan indligheadh fombia bairdne, 7 Ríoghbhard .i. righe, 7 bairdne lais amhail robhaoí Tnuthghal mac Ceallaigh Rí Musgraighe Miotaine, no Bran 20 Fionn, mac Maoil octraigh for na Désibh, no Flannagan mac Ceallaigh for feraib Breg, no Égnechán mac Dáluigh for Cinél Conuill as de asbeir an file.

<sup>e</sup>Dlomthar derbh duimh do creath caonsrothaibh; cis baird bérda do ionchuibh airer aire, 7 nach berdaid aire? Bélaire óibhél. 25 arascan ceird culbard, cenmóthá bard srúibhe, suaill lais longbhard luindemh dhíobh drisiuc, di-thracht i luaith lenus, labair sior Siortha, sloin[n] go réil Rionnaidhe, <sup>f</sup>resgaibh logha lo(ng)-bhárd, lochtaibh feith fri dán gan dire dí( . ).

[152<sup>a</sup>]<sup>3</sup> <sup>g</sup>Dociallathar airibh airmhe ochtar uasa, ma la henngus 30 n-airbherad. ar fes betha bobhard beith dona bi de diolmhain dírech breo bard aine, arachan tuatha tuathbhard, do-sli uath

<sup>1</sup> gl. .i. i ffarradh.

<sup>2</sup> in marg.

<sup>3</sup> in marg. sup. Breatha.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 868.

<sup>b</sup> Cp. O'D 852.

<sup>c</sup> O'D 47; cp. 1219.

<sup>d</sup> Cp.

IT iii. 5.

<sup>e</sup> O'D 749 dlomthar derbduim di creith cáin srothaib.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 1202.

<sup>g</sup> O'D 750 .i. dichlithir, ut est diciallathar airibh airm

ochtaib uaisi.



admall. An tene tighernbard, dá n-etchett dhá sé soichéle, sluinn cumhal coic naire airbhert, ar-saidh siodhbhoith, sruth do aill, arconn-la cethramhain go saoidh sruamnach, ail ansruth<sup>1</sup> ailidh leth go saoithe secht sé. Rosaigh rioghbard roimhiadh,  
 5 <sup>a</sup>midhidhther mionn nemhthesa nair.

Ró miodhair Neire nemhedh gach báird fri gradha Féne; fionnathar rioghbard, tighernbard, bobhard, longbard, bard buaignech, bard bomma, tamhan, drisiuc, obhlaire, sruth do aill, la hollamhain in aonghradh gaibhther, fri airigh ndésa téid  
 10 tighernbard, edir i mbruighibh treabh túath. áon ansruth áir-mhither, lethdíre rígh ráidhter, Serthonn saor samhluighther, samhluibh aireach áird, tamhan dian did-loing bánstrotha bhard mbinn, miter fri hairigh tuísi, teid bóbhárd búaidh aínbhrethach gradh mbóairech, beith la dire nemhidh nemhthighther, dia  
 15 threibh théchta tinnmhesnaibh, tiodhnacluibh geall comhnadhmuiimm cóir, go trí sédoibh suidhighther, gaibhedh bobídh, ar as aoingein gaibhther. gaibedh bóbard bóidhire. buaignech bard bithdírech, díre ógairech dhoibh. midhither fíor ferbhiathuibh deisi dhóibh do bunadh a sealbh saor, drisioc <sup>b</sup>do-grinn go téora  
 20 certle comhnadma cidh echttar chriocho imdhearga, miodhchúarta tighe moir.

### Tomhus báirdne.

<sup>c</sup>Cesc an ffil tomhus forsan mbairdne? fil égin tomhus fri cluais, 7 cóir n-anála, 7 ar ná cam, ná rudhrach inne, na uathadh  
 25 fria hiolar, na ecnairc fri freacnairc, na dimbríogh, no foirbhrígh, na rofad, na roghair, ná fresnés go n-aisnés, na écdhath, na eccenelus, na eccuibhdhius, na alt, (na) dialt i ccoimhreim innte; <sup>d</sup>as ann as comharc bairdne téchta an tan do gn(ith)er samhlaidh.  
 [152<sup>b</sup>]

30 <sup>e</sup>Cesg cid an comharc bairdne? comrag ann sin; ar an ní con-ricce a chubhaidh fri araill; go ffreagradh a dhá salchubaidh, 7 a da lanchubaidh.

Cesg cid a chubhaidh? ní *ansa*. coibhíodh ann sin ar an ní as ionann fíodh airegdha *benus* an dá focal in imférega; ar gé

<sup>1</sup> here leth expuncted.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 1220.      <sup>b</sup> O'D 570 dogrinn co teora crith comnadma; cp. 617.  
<sup>c</sup> O'D 803.      <sup>d</sup> O'D 428.      <sup>e</sup> O'D 48 cest, cid in comrac.

<sup>a</sup>ni dleghar dona bardaibh eolus i ffedhaibh ina i nde-eachuibh dlegar doibh a cubhaid techta do urmuisi, 7 do aithne fria cluais, 7 aignedh; as imne doghniad na saorbhaird a mbhairdne, go ttabair saoire dhoibh la henngus, 7 a ffolta ar chena, amhail doruirmhisom.

Cescc caide <sup>b</sup>deocair<sup>1</sup> edir rann 7 comharc? ni *ansa*. as aire asberar rann aire; as ionann cubaid a imfrega ina leth toisioch, 7 ina leth déghenach; amhail roghab;

<sup>a</sup> <sup>2</sup><sup>c</sup>Rossa ruadh ó rosuidhighter an sluagh,

teg mór ffer, 7 ech, docum craoibhe Fert Luighdheach. 10

Os na na [*sic*] daorbhaird cia hainm doberar dia n-airchedol an tan nád cosdoighther for choir mbairdne? ni *ansa*. bruth sguadh, amhail luibhredh docuirither muir, ar as ainm do suidhe bruth, nán brodh sguadh. do eglomar ní do mhaith adsuidhe, an aill nicon bí a mhaoin; imthá samhlaidh bairdne na ndaorbard na 15 sechither dlighedh, bid focla maithe ann, 7 comhraca séghdha; araill nicon fíu cluais; is aon ann dobheir daoire doibh, 7 anaireachus. 7 ainennghus. 7 a mbeith gan tothchusa.

Dofil fíora bélgacha beicithir do daoineibh dunadhoibh. Dofil do óicc ndroichberrtha, duabhair cuidechta. Dofil cenn *con* 20 daoine, *con* tairnge troghain tréid, can a ccerd, *connach* aigille aigillter. Áilett brothlach biadh buirb bogthóin, <sup>d</sup>bruchtaid go saluibh samhuisg saith anurlamh ada roirtheid. roda bí<sup>3</sup>

[aa]

d ... [153<sup>a</sup>] ccuig seudaibh indeurach aigthe aoin. [d] ar nís e gaodae fíir chairde na caraid colna<sup>4</sup> <e> ná cimidh. ced cnedh, 25 gh ar as guin colna cimedha. <g> gláimh enech. <h> ainmheadh gnuisi ikl rosa roriamhrenar. <i> rian aoire. [k] <sup>e</sup>iomorchor ban, <l> breth m n anbhfur ainbhfis, <m> urchur ainbh anbhfód, <n> érenar lethéric opq <o> lér conid aicertus, <p> liontar a ndíre, <sup>f</sup>[q] ní dilsighther iar- rs daighe n-enech, <r> ní dhiobhdhae aithghin; [s] ar día n-iar- 30 fasttar bídh áirde on eric, a Mhoraind. [153<sup>b</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> deocair written over defir, which is expuncted.

<sup>2</sup> in marg. r.

<sup>3</sup> hiatus in MS.

<sup>4</sup> n obscure.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 771.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 428 atá dethbir itir rand 7 comrac.

<sup>c</sup> Cp.

IT iii, pp. 18 and 46.

<sup>d</sup> O'D 250.

<sup>e</sup> O'D 1082.

<sup>f</sup> O'D 1098.

[b] .i. ar gidh drochdhuine as-renar ina( . . )<sup>1</sup> .i. ar gidh droch- b  
dhaonnacht i leth re filedh( . . ) (e)<sup>1</sup> (.i.) cidh olc a dhaondacht  
i leth risin filidh (n)ocha d( . . )<sup>2</sup> ann a dhlighedh i leth re fer  
athchantana .i. ní d( . . )<sup>2</sup> daim dhóibh gan lethchoirpdhíre in  
5 athchantana ( . . )<sup>2</sup> na gláimhe.

[c] .i. Daig as teóra cumhala go ccúig seudaibh aithighe im- c  
dhergtha a aighthe, no in imdh[ergad a]aighthe go hindírech,  
letheneclann rígh tua(ithe) a lethairer iar bpendaid 7 éric i( . . )<sup>2</sup>  
ain a aoire; no as letheneclann gan a ( . . )<sup>1</sup> as amlaidh súd eséc  
10 an tan as let( . . )<sup>2</sup> lethairer as cúig seóid dá ttegaíd trí b(a)  
saidhe .i. bó mhór ann 7 cethre samhaisge: a( . . )<sup>1</sup> letheneclann gan  
airer<sup>3</sup> as chúig seóid ( . . )<sup>1</sup> bo agus samaiscc iad annsaidhe .i. t(ri)  
colp(ta)<sup>4</sup> trín 7 da cholpthaigh cethraimhe ar bhoin 7 ar samh-  
aisg .i. Daigh as teóra cumhala go ccuig seudaibh da ttig leth-  
15 chumhal, letheneclann rígh túaithe sin i n-athchantain a áoire  
indlighthighe, no as letheneclann rígh túath i n-athchantain a  
áoire dlighthighe; An tan as áoir indlighthech do rígh í, nochar  
dhligh an file a déunamh; an tan as áoir dhlighthech do rígh  
túath í, ro dhligh an file a déunamh andsaidhe.

20 [d] .i. ar na roghonae tú na fir ris a mbí cáirde dhuit .i. colan<sup>n</sup> d  
don fíor urradhais .i. na an lucht risa mbi caradradh colna dhuit  
.i. caradradh do cholna .i. cairdes cíche 7 glúine .i. ná colan<sup>n</sup> nach  
carad .i. gach aon nach ciontach fris.

[e] .i. ná an cimidh ar na díles dfíor bunaidh .c. cnedh dfer- e  
25 thain .i. cinntech ar éccinnteach.

[f] .i. úair amhuil an chimedha tre na cholainn so síos. g .i. fg  
athchantain na gláimhe díccinne na haoire, niba díles do nech guin  
an chimbidh acht don tí frisi ndéne cion .i. amhail íocar lethfiach  
re fine in nguín an chimidh, *sic* as letheneclann in athchantain na  
30 háoire *et cetera*. h .i. ainmhedh na haignthe ro recadh roimhe h  
risin filidh.

[i] .i. iomad athchantana na haoire ásas desidhéc .i. lethadh i  
go mór. k .i. an ní iomaircitt na mná na hupa ar dhaighín serce k  
coimsighe iar ttiachtain fuachtana .i. leth ind. l .i. an breth l  
35 anfoirithnech bheres nech tre ainbhíos .i. an gúibhreth tré  
ainbhód an tan roghabh uimpe; leth bhéos.

<sup>1</sup> about 5 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> about 3 letters lost.

<sup>3</sup> airert MS. *with t expuncted*.

<sup>4</sup> From this point to end of page the writing is in long lines.

Glosses on  
satire not  
in New B



m [m] .i. an t-urchar ainéolach dobher nech tré anbhfaithes dar  
 n cladh, tar tech, tar crích [n] .i. érnither .i. íocthar lethéric comh-  
 o raite ann .i. in gach ní dhibh sin. o .i. as lér amhail ro chu-  
 macertaighis na nethe sin 7 cidh tre anbhfót no aínbhíos asrenar  
 p q an t-imdheargadh. p .i. an ní as dír ann [q] .i. nochá díles liom an 5  
 díge iaramh doberar isin enech .i. an lethchumhal gach  
 aonaigh, 7 an lethséid gach aidhbrigha .i. diubhartadh .i. tolugh-  
 udh enech.

r s [r] .i. o bhias ran do dhíre [s] .i. uair día n-iarfaither don mhedh-  
 omhain bidh airde ( . . )<sup>1</sup> on do bh(eth i n-ionchuibh inntib,) .i. 10  
 bidh airdi de an éric on dunn .i. ón breithem día n-agartar ima-le.

Asedh sgéul foraithtenatar sunn: <sup>2</sup> Baoí rí for Ultuibh Taisech  
 Cernodon a ainm. Ba díbh( . . ) na filedhaibh, ra naórsad; go  
 ttarla teóra bolga corcra for a grúaidh, on, ai(ni)m ( . . )anna  
 saidhe; Robhaoí file in ngnáis Chernodon Foachtach fégh a 15  
 ainm; Fia( . . ) do Foachtach cia díre doberar i n-ainmheadh, 7 in  
 aoir gan chionta, 7 i ró n( . . ) Foachtach .uii. n-aingelgeine,<sup>3</sup> ol  
 sé,<sup>3</sup> i nglaimh dhíghinn gan chionta do neoch nad ( . . ) dhéug do  
 ghealairged ar gach cumhuil díbh .i. trián do airged, 7 trián do  
 ( . . ) sin in aonaighe, 7 ór fair .uii. n-uinge .xxx. ann sin 20  
 do gealairged, 7 trián uin( . . ) la Foachtach ann sin do cach;  
 a les fesin immorro doghni Foachtach cénmothá ( . . ) as edh  
 raidhessomh ann so; secht fílesgaigh focerdtha flesg tar ( . . )  
 [154]<sup>4</sup> ( . . )des Foachtach i bhfechtsa (le)s Chernodon a (ri)g .i.  
 (e) rod aorad ( . . ) (collud coхта Chernodon) ( . . ) (rai)des sunn 25  
 secht n-uinge airgid, 7 leth n-uinge, 7 secht mba fionna oidherga,  
 dha chumhuil inn sin. ( . . ) (cor)cra .uii. n-uinge airgid, lene  
 do daghchulpait bes fiu dhá sgreaball deug; teóra cuma[la], 7  
 ( . . ) n-uinge inn sin uile. Derg beóil .i. robdar derg na beóil  
 roghaphsad an aoir a ndiaigh an tí( . . ) daróna; ar ní bhatar cion- 30  
 aidh Cernodon frisin tí ro doathghabh in ndeghaidh an fileadh.  
 Tabh[ar]thar diu .ui. cumhala i sodhain agus cuig seoid ór as  
 gan cionta rogabhsaidhe, ar as i ccairde ( . . )<sup>5</sup> Cernodon fri gach  
 n-aon acht an tí adchotich. Do chor decmhaice arna filedhaibh  
 ar na dear( . . )<sup>6</sup> n-indlighthigh.

35

<sup>1</sup> about 4 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> For this anecdote see also ZCP vii. 300; ÉRIU xi. 45.

<sup>3-5</sup> in parentheses in MS.

<sup>4</sup> First seven lines are long.

<sup>5</sup> about 3 letters lost.

<sup>6</sup> about 5 letters lost.

bb] [not  
 Dillon  
 in Novo BN]

[154<sup>b</sup>] <sup>a</sup>A Morainn a mhaoinigh a mhochta mite díre cháich iarna míadh. mora foghla measa airill — aird, munab esionraic, anbfoltach esbhaidhibh tuaithe, ar rosuidhethar brethemhain gacha dána ardmes coir gacha dula teiss:

5 [a] Ní henech n-aintrinn; <b> nís grísi gonaidh, <c> ná gláimhe a b c ngrúaidhe, <d> munab ór nAiffir nEttblaith n-eúdaidh: <e> ní de háinse enech ruirech, na ollamhan. <f> ar as diofaosamh do doch- f raidibh a ndíre. <g> díambad bí berad sescca semhe lethsaór. <h> gh sochla dámh. <i> dech fílesgaigh, <k> dech n-iondráith, <l> do ik l  
10 réibh remhibh, ro nadhmaim, <m> ní gonae gruaidhe goaibh m ansois, <n> ná súil, <o> na srúbh, ná smeoh smiotghno, <q> la no q dhá sé séudaibh síle, <r><sup>b</sup> sgeó díre rígh roigh, <s> ro dáigh mo rs thengadh tuigfidher. <t> ní thabhair díre góraill. <u> ní saigh tu nuairecht nemhtes.

15 [154<sup>a</sup>] [a] .i. ní dhearnae sibh antoraind no aintréun ina ion- a chaibh tré ghláimh dhíginn, no ní dhéunae dán tréun dhibh *con* a taí fuil esibh an tan ná freagrad. [b] .i. im lanáoir .i. ní dhernae b sibh guin as gríosda im ghláimh ndíginn. [c] .i. an glasgha- c bháil. [d] .i. muna feudae sibh ór nAiffir 7 rí 7 ór nEbluaid no d  
20 nEdblaith do beth agaibh; munab or nAifir, 7 rí. ainm an ionaid a ndeuntar an t-ór; muna faghbha bánór, no dergór ná deunad ní dibh sin: agus ar sóchraide ráidh adubhairt sé sin, 7 gin go faghbha sé sin, geubhthar ní ele úadh: no gomadh uime adéu- radh sé sin, <sup>1</sup>uair ní dóigh les a faghbháil do ghréus,<sup>1</sup> ar ná  
25 dearntar an aoir do ghréus. [e] .i. rí tuaithe 7 a ollamh do e rímhe sunn .i. ní ró áinsid enech an roirígh, nach a ollamhan tre gláimh ndiginn. f .i. ar as diofuisimthe do diochaidibh an ní as f dír ann; agus asé cuid an <sup>1</sup>ar<sup>1</sup> ann, uair adubhramar romhainn: munab nAiffir nEdblaith. g .i. Madh dia raibhe betha eóluis gusin g  
30 tí bhéres an bhreth .i. brethemhnaighther sescca i ccóraid ann 7 a leth i saoire 7 a leth a ndaoire .i. leth an .xxx. <no 6o> so do rígh túaithe ina choirpdhíre, 7 ina eneclainn conid airiur, 7 an leth ele don ollomhain fon chóir cétna.

[h] .i. (as) deghechlú dhoibh an daimse leo dia ttigh. i .i. bhega h i  
35 .i. a dech 7 flesgach in eallach na hércce romhainn .i. (. . .)<sup>2</sup> (f)lesc-

Glosses  
not in Ne  
BN.

<sup>1-1</sup> within parentheses MS.

<sup>2</sup> about 5 letters lost.

<sup>a</sup> See Introduction, p. 6.

<sup>b</sup> Cp. *supra*, p. 24.6.

k cach as díbh ellgighther leth an tsesgaid. **k** .i. móra .i. a dech as ionghabhála i ráthachus. .i. do roí(. . .)<sup>1</sup> i roí dochum catha ada l iníoca a ccion .i. iondula i ráith íad ar aoí n-aoísi sic [l] .i. x. fífir mhíodhbhaigh (. . .)<sup>2</sup> haid don roí i ndeuntar breth dhóibh .i. m roimhe ar fud a ferainn. **m** .i. glasgabhail ann so .i. ní rá(. . .)<sup>3</sup> 5 n gruaidhe o ghaeibh na ndroichsés na háoire. **n**. guilliudh .i. ní o tharda tú mér for do (. . .)<sup>3</sup> súil nech ele. **o** .i. camadh a srubh .i. ní tharda tú mér for do sróin más olc srón nech ele (. . .)<sup>4</sup> sibh mér for bhar smeoh ge ma smíotach smeoh nech ele .i. ní thugae do laimh ar do (. . .)<sup>4</sup> dbhídh mása smíotach smeoh an fíir ele. Smit 10 .i. cluas gnó<sup>5</sup> .i. cuidbhiudh .i. cuidbiodh de (. . .)<sup>6</sup> aignedh amhail q mhaothán a chlúaisi. **q** .i. lá dhá sé do séudaibh as é ní síles ann sin da (. . .)<sup>6</sup> bhuaibh; sechtmadh eneclainne rígh túath sin isin fáigett gan chuibhdhes .i. sílitt da sé séud(. . .)<sup>6</sup> .i. dha cholp<sup>th</sup>ach dhéug do rígh túaithe .i. sechtmhadh eneclainne in urradhus. 15 **r** [r] (. . .)<sup>6</sup> (s)aighther an eneclann sin do rígh .i. doslífea na nemhthesa uile más fri rígh no uasalghrádh dognétheah (. . .)<sup>6</sup>. **s** [s] chonaigh mo thengadh sa aga fáisnes gusan choirpdhíre, t 7 gusin eneclann súas, act cách (. . .)<sup>6</sup> uódhén. **t** .i. nochta ttabhair an eneclainn sin gosan eneclainn romhainn .i. go heneclainn na 20 haoire [a n]-as díir in eneclann thúas go araill go héric an fáighid. acht cách dhíbh d íoc ar a aighidh fén. (. . .)<sup>6</sup> re fadhesin .i. no ní thabhrann in sechtmod in fáighitt (. . .)<sup>7</sup>. **u** [u] muna ionsaigh se recht as nuaidhe nemhthenchus ar ttús é; no nochta n-ionsaighim ní as mo iná sin don richt sin; no nochta 25 (. . .)<sup>8</sup> a an recht nua sin .i. ar nuairrecht .i. *noua lex*. .i. ní ren a nemhedh *et cetera*. [155<sup>a</sup>.]

[dd]

Fachtna mac Senc(ha ce)c(*iní*).

ab [a] Áor rígh nad recht roilae. <b> acht bás ní brethemh ruis  
cd ro airliodair. [c] Dithle ríghthrebhe rígh, <d> no ríghfílidh. 30  
ef <e> ro cimídh go roidhílsi roille; <f> attacumhaing go cúig  
gh seóda, <g> la cumhuil gach críche chinges. [h] Cosgradh uadh  
ik áonaigh. <i> asa moamh dhe díre; <k> go lógh enech aonán cing  
cingidh.

<sup>1</sup> about 5 letters lost.<sup>3</sup> about 8 letters lost.<sup>5</sup> Cp. Corm. Y 693.<sup>7</sup> about 15 letters lost.<sup>2</sup> about 6 letters lost.<sup>4</sup> about 11 letters lost.<sup>6</sup> about 12 letters lost.<sup>8</sup> about 20 letters lost.



Do éscce ann so.

[1] Co bía ésgce um rígh im recht coimhdhíre dhó? <m> dagh l m  
ró mhidhir Morann mórbhrúcht fis, <n> arcon-dla breth, ba adhradh n  
rioht, <o> bert de cumhal gacha beóla, fora mbaoghal frith; o  
5 <p> friothghabháil airm escce i fferg i ffrechtrannaibh ferg, <q> p q  
fórmach de diabul, <r> dí chumhuil gacha láimhe léd. r

[s] Guáiriughadh fēr n-armach. <t> ni sémh sin sloinnter. s t  
<u> doslí cumhal for a secht día dhíre dán. [155<sup>b</sup>] u

[a] (. . .)<sup>1</sup> nach recht áor righ(. . .)<sup>2</sup> (a) 7 (n . . .)<sup>3</sup> e a riocht a  
10 uodhen do roairiltnighestar. a(. . .)<sup>4</sup> a aorad go hindlighthech  
.i. ní hérenar an fochuidbed masrether an mhóraor. b .i. noch a b  
brethemh aga mbí ros eolais ro áiriltighes ní ele ann acht madh  
sin .i. básughadh ar airer no ar eneclann .i. acht bás ar an uiliodh-  
taidhe dleghar and. [c] .i. ma dia n-adhbaléutlathier ní a trebh c  
15 righ da (. . .)<sup>4</sup> righ. [d] .i. o filidh an righ. e .i. ro áiriltighther d e  
roichi (. . .)<sup>4</sup> do roidhilsiuughadh ann ar airer. no ar eneclann (. . .)<sup>4</sup>  
[f] .i. émhchuimgither cuig seóid ann ó lucht na mb(. . .)<sup>4</sup> f  
uathadh .i. cúig seóid bhíd i ccuttruma risin seúd g(. . .)<sup>4</sup> and .i.  
dá ttegaíd tri ba .i. ro saigh <for iarruir na .s.> g .i. la cumhail g  
20 (. . .)<sup>6</sup> mbó ar lucht na n-orchríche tar a ccémnighiond amach,  
uaithibh uile sin i ccuibhdhes, nó ó gach fíor dhíobh in eúc-  
cuibhdhes, saoirchélidhe sin uile, uair da madh dao(r)chélidhe  
robhiadh rioth orra. Cidh fodera a laigdiu(*ghadh*) thall? dóigh  
gan dul sech lucht na n-orchríche gan (meud)ugadh dhóibh;  
25 Asé an fáth fodera a mhéudughadh ar lucht na ccríoch amuigh  
día ndechsad secha idir; no dno chena gomadh ionann na cúig  
seóid sin, 7 an chumhal bhó mhór ann, 7 secht samhuisge iar  
n-esgaire don rígh do gach aon bhíos iman bhealach, 7 iman  
chrích, ná rugtar gad tarrsa. 7 dhá rugtar ad trí ba ó gach aon  
30 bhías iman mbealach úatha do chechtar an da lethe, 7 .ui. ó gach  
áon bhíos iman chrích do chechtar an da lethe, gin gob lais acht  
an dara leth don bhealach, no don chrích as cuig seoid uaithibh  
o lucht na mbealach uathadh, 7 cumhal o lucht na n-orcrích;  
Fíach cubhusbhraith ó dhaoirchelibh sin isin each sliasda go

Glosses on  
satire not  
in Naro BN

<sup>1</sup> about 10 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> about 12 letters lost.

<sup>3</sup> about 4 letters lost.

<sup>4</sup> about 3 letters lost.

<sup>5</sup> perhaps 2 letters lost.

<sup>6</sup> From this point down to *nonbharaibh* p. 51.6 the text is continued in long lines.

ruige móiršesior a ccuibhdhius, nó as ó fiallach áirithe nach  
 daoírcheile in euccuibdhius, 7 cubhusbhrath ech sliasda an righ  
 robattar na daoírcheledha ann sin, 7 cethardha do bhiadh  
 uaithibh ina gaid, 7 a cethraimheséc ina chubhusbrath úaithibh.  
 h [h] .i. comhsгарadh no comhsгаoiledh uád̃h as an aonach<sup>1</sup> .i. 5  
 i iomghuin, no deabhaidh, no dérad. i .i. as mór no as doiligh an  
 k ní as dír and sin .i. Secht ccumhala gacha fir go móiršesior. k .i. go  
 l logh enech d ióc risan aon as cenn ór chém̃nighestar. [1] .i.  
 cionnus bhias éscce do chur um righ 7 im gach riocht duine as  
 m coimheneclann ris .i. file no epscop̃. [m] .i. as maith romesemh- 10  
 naighesdair Morann sin .i. bá mór, bá fionn .i. maith ag deliughadh  
 brethe béusgna no beurla Morann ag ar bhruchtasdair an fios  
 n go mór. n .i. condealga .i. as é ní róchoibhdeligh, no chaoín-  
 deligh an brethsa 7 ba hadarda don recht sin im radh firinne no  
 firinne an rechta sin .i. as maith no n-adrann gach riocht no as 15  
 maith adrasom do dhírghéutaídh .i. ba hadradha e do riocht edir  
 o mhnaoi 7 f̃er, edir throgh agus tréun. [o] .i. *iudicauit* .i. asé ní  
 robhrethamhnaighesstar de cumhal ó gach beul o ffríth baoghal  
 in iomradh, ar fiach n-iomraidhte .i. robhrethemhnaigh̃ .uii. mad  
 in iomrádhudh, 7 a .uii. ar muin tuilche .i. cumal ó gach béul 20  
 forsa ffríth baoghal iomráidhte robhrethemhnaighesdair dula fr̃is,  
 7 sechtmhadh coirpdhíre, amhuil asber a cCáin Phádr̃uig cumal̃  
 ocht n-uinge i ttocoml- fr̃is.  
 p [p] .i. bertughadh .i. fíorghabháil airm do neoch do chur éscce  
 q im nech ele tre f̃erg n-ésge. q .i. tórmaighther de diabladh̃ na 25  
 coirpdhíre adubhramar romhuinn .i. formaighidh diabladh̃ na  
 herce roráidhes conid trian eneclainne ind sin do rígh túaithe.  
 r 7 trian coirpdhíre lais; amhail asber; tubha fri gus. r .i. dá  
 chumhuil go ttriún ó gach láimh las mba laim(. . .)<sup>2</sup> an t-iomrádhud  
 do dhéunamh; ar trian coirpdhíre sin isin iomrádhughadh a muin 30  
 tuilche in urradhas .i. dhá ch<sup>3</sup>(. . .)<sup>4</sup> triún ó gach laimh ris ar  
 s laimhthenach. s .i. guairiughadh no gáiriughadh dona feraibh  
 go n-arma(. . .) fuil .i. amhuil roghabh éscce do chnis .ui.  
 t cumhala coirpdire inn, 7 laineneclann maine re cn(. . .)<sup>5</sup> [t] .i.  
 nochá sém̃he, nó nochá suaile iná sin an ní aisnédhther do 35  
 u sámhughadh ind. u .i. tuillter no áirilltn(ighther) airir for secht

<sup>1</sup> as a naonach MS.<sup>3</sup> d̃h̃ expuncted.<sup>5</sup> about 10 letters lost.<sup>2</sup> about 5 letters lost.<sup>4</sup> about 7 letters lost.

cumhala eneclainne do thiodhnacal, ind sin an tan as grádh sechta; no áiriltighther (. . .)<sup>1</sup> bhrutuidh for secht cumhala coirpdhíre, do thiodhnacal ann sin, an tan nach grádh sechta .i. lanchoirp(dhire) laineneclann sin isin nguáiriughadh .i. no secht  
 5 cumhala gach láimhe go móirsesior; agus aseadh(. . .)<sup>2</sup> sluaigh go trí nonbharaibh.

[155<sup>a</sup> end] Dámha for cáe so síos.

[a] A Mhoraind a mhaoinigh a mhochta (b) mitidh mes fíor a b for fódhail díre; (d) dírech gach díchedlaidh dána [156<sup>b</sup>] (e) d[e] isuidhighthe slechtaibh suadh la Rígh Gabhalmhuighe gan gaoí, (f) conaimes gart fri féne fáth, (g) filidh <sup>a</sup>nis fuinchesa fg go fíondsrothaibh aircheadail.

.i.<sup>3</sup> a [155<sup>b</sup> end]

.i. *iudica* .i. *iustificationes* .i. (. . .)<sup>4</sup> nughadh atá iar bhfíor for b  
 15 (. . .)<sup>5</sup> 7 díre ar dháimh sin.

.i. as doi as díre(. . .)lí(. . .)<sup>5</sup>mbí adhbhailched(. . .)<sup>6</sup> bh(. . .)<sup>7</sup> al d an dána(. . .)<sup>7</sup> do aós dána a(. . .)<sup>7</sup> a dhaimhe im g(. . .)<sup>7</sup>

[156<sup>a</sup>] (. . .)<sup>4</sup>do orduighther ann(. . .)<sup>8</sup> don tsaoi maraon re [e] rígh Muighe g(. . .)<sup>9</sup>gan gaoi .i. re rígh Uladh re Conchabhar.

20 Rí Muighe ghabhal .i. Eachaidh mac Luchta *ut dicunt alii sed verius* Conchabhar. f .i. cotaimsighther an t-íomad tiodhnaicthe [f] .i. féle dhó ar a foáith do rér an féneachais óna feraibh náraibh.

[g] (.i.) fri filedhaibh .i. coná hardraighdis, no ní rodhínsed [g] (. . .)<sup>9</sup> nír bho fuinedh dhóibh .i. ní thugae ces dor(. . .)<sup>10</sup>dheúta  
 25 for na filedhíbh agá ttáid na srotha taith(. . .)<sup>10</sup>na soais .i. aircheadail.

[156<sup>b</sup> 5] Dámh chác na ngradh ffileadh so síos.

[h] Conamas do Déan líon sáor suadh slechtaibh carad. (i)<sup>hi</sup> cethrar i ttigh. [k] cethrar imuigh. (1) coimghelt fri rígh, [m] con- k l m  
 30 suidh cethrar tighe muintire miodhchuarta muighe. (n) Messa n

<sup>1</sup> about 8 letters lost.

<sup>3</sup> line left blank.

<sup>5</sup> about 14 letters lost.

<sup>7</sup> about 20 letters lost.

<sup>9</sup> about 4 letters lost.

<sup>2</sup> about 5 letters lost.

<sup>4</sup> about 12 letters lost.

<sup>6</sup> about 5 letters lost.

<sup>8</sup> about 8 letters lost.

<sup>10</sup> about 3 letters lost.

<sup>a</sup> With the following passages cp. H 2. 15, 85, 86 (O'Don. 1220-21).



op loichet lethcherd. <o> laimhithér dicedla dlighidh, <sup>a</sup>[p] dréuchta  
 q r coimhghne. cátaidh gach fis, [q] triúr i ttigh. <r> triúr i ttegh-  
 s lach thige. [s] Suidhighthe balldorb adhmoll adhmoltaidh.  
 t u <t> maidhes márdhúisi Rígh gabhalmuighe gan gaoi, <u> triúr  
 x [y] i ttigh. <x> dís i tteghlach thighe. <y> Suidhighthe balldorb bard. <sup>5</sup>  
 dís i ttigh, aoinfer imuigh; Suidhighthe drisiug aoinfer airsiúl  
 ar bheulaibh foichlí. <sup>b</sup>Suidhighthe dul díbhech a aonar edir agus  
 caindell; A Mhoraind.

- [156<sup>a</sup> 12] [h] [.i.] cotaimsighther do Dhéán na filidhiochta an t-iomad as  
 [i] sáor aisedhther maráon ris an saoi do chairdibh. i .i. for cuairt 10  
 an rígh .i. istigh i mbi an Rí.  
 [k] .i. istigh i mbi muintir an rígh i ttigh an teghlaigh.  
 [l] (.i. co)<sup>1</sup>mhfoighelt risin Rígh don cethrar bhíos ittigh an  
 Rígh.  
 [m] (.i. as)<sup>1</sup> caoin asdassomh .i. tairisidh an cethrar bhíos imuigh i <sup>15</sup>  
 medhonchuaire an tighe i mbí muintir an Rígh ar comhfoighelt riú.  
 n .i. mesiomhnaigh (?) si don tí aga ttá lethcerda risin ollamh an  
 t-ansruth  
 o .i. as laimhionach im adhbhalchantain a aisde go dlichtech  
 p .i. sgeoil no duána, no laoidhe 7 rosgadha .i. Senchusa i. iomad <sup>20</sup>  
 comaimsiordhachta aige craobha coibhnesa gach duine do beth  
 aige go hÁdhamh .i. dobher foruaisliughadh air gach fios uil  
 aige .i. do sgeulaibh.  
 q q .i. i ttigh an rígh dho.  
 r .i. istigh i mbi an teghlach amuigh. <sup>25</sup>  
 s .i. sámhaighther no ordaighther so don adhmoltaidh as adha  
 mholas .i. an tí aga tta ball don bhairdne .i. an clí, no suidhighther  
 an ní atá don adhmoltaidh doní a moladh go háith ga mbi ball  
 doirb na filidhiochta  
 t .i. na seoid mhóra .i. ro mholusttar an rígh .i. canaidhsíomh a <sup>30</sup>  
 dhíuáisi go mór do rígh Muighe gabhul gan gaoi inntibh, no  
 maráon re Rígh Muighe gabhal gan indlighedh isin aircheadal  
 u isin. u .i. i ttigh an rígh.  
 x .i. istigh i mbí an teghlach.  
 y .i. samhaighther no orduighther so don bhard agá ttá ball do <sup>35</sup>  
 bhairdne <sup>27</sup> bairdne ar filidhiocht<sup>2</sup> no don tí innisius a bhá a

<sup>1</sup> edge of margin folded over here: text now indecipherable.

<sup>2-2</sup> within parentheses MS.

<sup>a</sup> O'D 347, 589.

<sup>b</sup> O'D 233 Saigidh dul díbec itir bi 7 cainneall.

mhaith a aisde do canaid an cli .i. uirdnes a bhá .i. a aisde  
*in alio loco* .i. sgéulughadh sobhraighe dona hīb rioghaibh, 7  
airfidiud dobhraig don ógbaidh. z .i. isttigh i mbí muintir an z  
Rígh.

H 3. 18, p. 61 a.

A *bretha* neime deidhinach so.= O'Daw. 941<sup>2</sup>

cf.

1. Aidhbriugh .i. indilsiu<sup>g</sup>ud. ut est ar ní haidbriugh for foth (?) forlengar for dilsí .i. ní hinann do 7 nolinged do indilsiu<sup>g</sup>ud in firdilis rofothuida oco acanntest. [Cp. O'D 56.]

2. Fuidrecht .i. frith. ut est dina fornocht *fuidrecht* .i. dona airnechta firnochta innte.

O'Daw. 373

3. Coicle .i. folach. ut est nisnimraite na *coicle* crich *cach* aenduine derbhaight[h]er. [O'D 373.]

4. Tomhnadh .i. baramail. ut est dian *tomhnadh* *cach* indiaidh araile is dó doronadh. 7 misdeine 7 mistomnathar. corp.

O'Daw. 1526

5. Teinn .i. radh no canamuin. ut est fá intí notteinn .i. no inti nostennann nóscanann an fer athcantana. [Cp. O'D 1526.]

O'Daw. 213

6. Ar is bé carna .i. *ben cuicir*. ar is ann is carn diarobhait .u. clocha ann. [See Irish Law 108.]

7. Gubha .i. gabháil. ut est tuile *gubha* .i. imat ngabála a trefocal.

«BN 177, 71»

8. Feith .i. a. ut est ní tabair *fiach feith* fo aiblibh imuis .i. nocho tabair atargad *fiach* sin for i[n]ti agata inaebil a himat a ardsofes.

9. [p. 61<sup>b</sup>] Tubhtar .i. cinnter. ut est atat teora ailche frisbenur *cach* aer 7 *cach* molad .i. a tri ata uurderca † ata tairis-mech fristubenar .i. is friu tubhair.

O'Daw. 390

10. Nuin .i. olc. ut est ní cuala coic nuin .i. ní cuala ar ma run olc damh. [O'D 390. Corm. Y 698.]

O'Daw. 32

11. Ní .i. olc. ut est arsaídh ní dicenn .i. astar olc do neoch a nglam dicend. [O'D 32.]

O'Daw. 374

12. Cubhair .i. precháin † ilair. ut est sephtatur *cubhair* .i. gur rosuighet na *prechain* onindaibh tú. † *currosuidhet* na cuibhair co crobhaibh derga acu .i. na hilair. [Cp. O'D 374.]

O'Daw. 375

13. Cru .i. bodb. fechta .i. *cath*. ut est cairbidhib crúfechta. [O'D 375.]

14. Glaidomuín .i. sindaig († mac tíre).

15. Gudomhuín .i. fennóga no bansigaidhe. <sup>1</sup>ut est glaidhomuín g. .i. na deamuín goacha na mórigna. † go *conach* deamain



iat na bansigaide go *connach* demain iffriinn iat acht *demain* aeoir na fendóga. † eamnait anglaedha na sinnaigh 7 *eamnait* angotha na fendóga.<sup>1</sup> [See RC i. 36.]

16. Gubhi .i. beille .i. in *catha*. ut est regae áeg eich gubhi .i. condechuis d'ég *amail téid ech* anguba tresai.

17. Baire .i. brón † bás. ut est maile baire gaire.

18. Coisilset .i. saltra. 7 cosluaidhit *mar sin*. ut est dit *coisilset* fort fiadhmuine .i. rocosluaidhed fort. [O'D 627]

19. [p. 62<sup>a</sup>]<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>Aithech .i. áithech<sup>4</sup> .i. oech laech .i. laech aith annsin. *bretha neme tós*.<sup>3</sup>

20. Slife .i. lethnúgudh. ut est imat *shife* laithirt leisge .i. *curra* leth imat leisce illaithi toirgne.

21. Imfaebhar .i. indligned. ut est tri himfaebair na glaime di-cinde adenum im ní is lugha na secht *cumala* 7 im foichli *sét* 7 im *secht cumala* cin elod *apaíd* na troisci. [H 4. 22. 88 = O'C 2134.]

22. Sini .i. sním. ut est cíi nech níthsine .i. innith 7 snímh.

23. Tarla .i. tealgan. Aithghin .i. *cutruma*. ut est Ni *contarla* a mboinn riam na iaram anaithgin .i. nochorteilgestar in boinn roime na na degaid a *cutruma* ima *mét*.

24. Ingnadh .i. ar éigin. ut est et is ingnadh ronucsat daine 7 cethra ananmanna as.

25. Rinn .i. romainn. ut est inntai *rinn*.

26. Brigh .i. uallach. ut est Maudorn mor *usceda* brig forbhailidh. [*supra* 13. 1.]

27. Comaicc .i. ceimniugud † dol. ut est la sodhain atcomaicc in abhann ina tuind. [*supra* 13. 6.] Q. O'Daw. 452

28. Foithirbe .i. imaire † gort † achad. ut est nicon roibhe *sechtmad foithirbe* otha sin *condice* muir doneoch robaidhedh arna farcbadh *frais* do némannaib inde. [*supra* 13. 9.]

29. Toiscidhi .i. caithemh. ut est † ní do iasc † murtorad ba maith do toiscidi .i. do toisceda .i. do caitem. [*supra* 13. 11.]

30. [p. 62<sup>b</sup>] Tochmastar .i. tobhach. ut est acht cia *tochmastar* fri ferba file. [*supra* 13. 27.]

31. Toigrenn .i. tobhach. ut est Imtoigrenn fir enech firfiled .i. is eim toibhghes an firfili an ní doberar tarcenn einigh iar fir. [*supra* 14. 1.]

<sup>1-1</sup> *marg. sup.*

<sup>3-3</sup> *marg. sup.*

<sup>2</sup> *marg. sup.* i n-ainm in trir.

<sup>4</sup> *vel o above ech.*

O'Daw. 217; Corm. 698

O'Daw. 627

(BN 184, 23  
O'Daw. 1550

O'Daw. 1551

ODaw. 861

32. Nesa .i. tainsium. ut est fornesea ceard neicse donessa cerd niumuis. [*supra* 14. 2.]

ODaw. 1344

33. Lai .i. feimed. ut est rolæi fiadnaise fair fuirmedh. [*supra* 15. 9.]

34. Fuasnadh .i. sgaíledh. ut est fuasnad luighe t anmcardesa. [*supra* 15. 10.]

35. Foimded .i. fæmadh. ut est co foimded fodergha bia-thaigh. [*supra* 15. 19.]

((BN 175, 10-12?))

36. Sgeo .i. dó. ut est roighen roscadhach roindscoth (.i. dixit) sceo gach duine dire. [*supra* 15. 28.]

37. Taltugud .i. gabáil. ut est Molbhthach a ainm in atlaigh-t[h]er .i. is molbhthach a hainm intan bither aca taltugudh aga gabhail. [*supra* 39. 27.]

ODaw. 629

38. Darb .i. imat. ut est beridh darb .i. berid imat inti acambí sí itir eneclann 7 log aisti. [*supra* 39. 12.]

## NOTES

PAGE 13. The memory of a quarrel between Athirne and the river Modarn survived to later times. It is referred to at some length in a poem by Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe, beginning *Mairg do ghríos Giolla Pádraic*, which is found in the Book of O'Connor Don. A transcript of this poem made by O'Curry is in 3 C 12 in the R.I.A. collection, and an excerpt from it consisting of fourteen stanzas in which the Athirne episode is narrated is found in R.I.A. 23 D 4, beginning *Uirsgéal agam-so mun aoir* (I owe my knowledge of these poems to Professor T. F. O'Rahilly). Mac Con Midhe uses the episode to illustrate a poetical apology addressed by him to Giolla Pádraic Ó Hanluain, whom he had offended by some previous verses which that chieftain took amiss. The poet professes contrition for the offence, for the 'unjust satire' of which Ó Hanluain complains, and promises to make amends :

Gidh eadh da n-aorainn-si féin  
airdrigh Oirthir go haighmhéil  
fan aoir ní fhoil acht moladh  
ag soin laoidh da leasughadh.

He proceeds to support his apology by a precedent, which he finds in a quarrel between Athirne and the Modarn. Returning from a journey into Munster, the poet and his wife reach the Modarn, and she prompts him to ask the river for one of its salmon. The request is refused, and the poet utters a satire on the river. The Modarn, indignant, gathering his full bulk in one place, pursues the offender. Athirne takes fright and pronounces a palinode of praise; the river's wrath is assuaged, and he retires, leaving the wet ground along his banks full of salmon, to show that he has accepted the poet's praise *a n-tóc aoire an ollamhan*. The application of this apologue to Mac Con Midhe and Ó Hanluain is obvious; but not so clear is its relation to our story, of which Mac Fírbis's text preserves only the latter part. It is plain that in the modern version Athirne is the aggressor, and is forced to pacify the offended Modarn. But in the fragment of the earlier tale it is not so clear what offence has been given, or by whom. We learn that the Modarn had flooded the country and carried off valuables and other property (p. 13. 7-1), and it is probably to this flood that the gloss H 24 applies: *Ingnad .i. ar éigin . ut est et is ingnad ronucsat daine 7 cethra a n-anmanna as* 'Scarcely did men and animals escape with their lives'. If we assume that this version is in general agreement with the later, we shall suppose that Athirne had pronounced some satire on the Modarn, for which the river avenged himself in this way; and that Athirne was thereby compelled to make such amends by substituting eulogy for satire that the river restored all he had carried off, and the tale ends with the remark *asé an moladh donigh aoir ann sin* 'that is the praise that washes out satire' (p. 13. 11-12).

I owe to Miss Knott's kindness a series of transcripts from other MSS. which contain commentaries on different parts of our text. With p. 13. 3-6, compare R.I.A. 23 P 3, 21 (O'Curry, Transcr. 1877): (Bid) aer nad bi haer mani astar (Ni) airgeat find fochmean for adrubaid sal sceo saigi de do[c]oem-

nacht. Taisic a dath dia air antair (.i. do fic ata .i. atfearur is dagairgeat) aigead gach airgit acht gu nguair glantair.

On this the following glosses are interlined; those on the first part are mainly illegible:

Bid aer .i. . . . no noco ninn airtir i ma dia ninnsaicher a denam . . . ní is no glanis in air.

fochmean .i. ni fuban . . . fodiubadar in airged taitnemach ce tairisid.

saigi .i. is cusidi .i. impuidi .i. sceo ar ocus 7 saighid de hé re caemnigi, no re caemgealad uair neacht .i. geal.

Taisic a dath .i. tainic .i. dia neipirt is olc an airged .i. aisicid a dath fein d'aigidh in duine acht co n-aintar dia hair, acht co ndearntar molad do nigi a airi dó.

antair aigead .i. amail tic a dath fein d'aghaid in airgit [*sic leg.*; ina nigid, O'C] acht co nglantar he gu nguair muici [uncertain; O'C read minci] 7 cu folcadh fuindseand is amlaid sin tic a dath fein d'aighid in duine acht co ndearntar moladh do nighi a airi do.

Aír dorinde fili do duine ann sin ar tus 7 dorinde molad conigh [*leg. donigh*] aír do iar sin, 7 nocun urdraca in air oldas in molad, 7 gaibid greim in molad sin tar eis na naheire [*leg. na haíre*]. No fogebudsum ar in molad inni robiad uad isin air, uair as e in molad conig [*leg. donig*] air in tan is comur-draic in air 7 in molad. Ocus as ead dleagar in molad do denam ar in aisdi ari n[d]eearnad in air, no forsin aisde as uaisle bis aige.

It is clear from this commentary that we must at p. 13, l. 5, adopt the reading *taisic a dath*. The writer understands the meaning of the text to be that as the brightness of tarnished silver may be restored by polishing, so the natural colour of a man which has been distained by satire may be revived by praise which cleanses the blemish. The words of the text *acht co nguair glantair* = *co nglantar he gu nguair muici* (if Miss Knott's reading is right; O'Curry read *minci* which gives no sense) 7 *cu folcadh fuindseand*. This must mean some method of burnishing silver, apparently by using pig's bristles and a lye of ash [cf. *folcadh* 'a washing . . . also a buck or lye made of ashes,' P. O'Connell]. As to the meaning of *guair* see Marstrander's note in ZCP vii. 365.

PAGE 13, line 12. 'This is one reason why Athirne was called the Importunate.' Is this because he had succeeded in obtaining such ample restitution from the River? Or are we to understand that all these goods had been the fruits of Athirne's extortion which the Modarn thus exposed to public view?

*Ibid.*, line 14. This paragraph is evidently imitated from the Introduction to the Senchas Mór, and the Cáin Eínech is perhaps a fiction due to the author of our tract.

*Ibid.*, line 19. *cíd idir chriochaib imdergaib*, &c. Cp. Laws v. 12. 21: *is é [in file] taidbeas [= toibges] a seodu eigni doib amuig, i fail i tincaidter renda aer ocus na tincaiter renda airm*.

*Ibid.*, line 22. *aonchairde fon Eilg n-áraghar*. As to this construction see Bergin in ÉRIU xii. 197 seq., and cf. *supra*, p. 10.

*Ibid.*, line 27. *thockmustar* is, as Stokes on O'Dav. 1550 points out, subj. pass. of *do-boing*. Reading and meaning of the following lines (p. 14. 1-3) are obscure. MacFirbis's MS. has suffered from exposure and is partly quite



illegible, and the half-obliterated text has nothing here that resembles the words *donessa cerd n-iumuis* quoted in the H glossary.

PAGE 14, line 15. See O'Dav. 1547: K. Meyer (ZCP x. 353) emends *tengad* (*sic* MSS.) for *tengaid* in Stokes's edition. The meaning may be 'the flame of the tongue kindles hasty judgements'. The words *tendaid* to *romhiódhair* are apparently in some sort of verse form. Such passages occur frequently in this tract, and are often introduced by the words *asbeir in file*. As a rule I have not attempted to distinguish verse from plain prose by arranging the lines; but an exception has been made in favour of the two epigrams printed on this page. The first of these seems to be mock heroic, a ludicrous comparison of one Flann defending his door to a shellfish (soldier-crab, perhaps) under the sea-plain's water; but his fighting no more than the prick of a sloe. *Insging* means 'bed' or 'bedroom', see IT iii. 538, Corm. Y 790. Render perhaps, 'a chamber wherein is the crooked path of a crab'?

The second of these little poems is a specimen of eulogy with the colour of satire, and seems to mean something like this: 'Dub, famed in song; Dub, keeper of jesters, leader of (war) hounds, who casts a spear at milking hour with every bright dawn; the door is flung wide under the horse's dark wheels.' For the meaning of *funghaire* cp. *ar áille funghaire na maidne*, Cóir Anm., § 220. I read [*i*] *mbuarach* as in IT iii. 55, 103; O'Dav. 215 has *i buarach*. The repeated lenition after *Dub* suggests that it is feminine.

PAGE 15, line 6 *seq.* This paragraph seems to deal with cases in which a person is disqualified from receiving the *díre* which would otherwise be his due by having incurred blame which would make him turn red or white in the face: *áirilled* means 'deserving (such blame)'; *ánairilled* (line 23 below) the opposite condition. I would render ll. 8-9 accordingly: 'No *díre* is to be pronounced in the case of anyone whose face has been made to grow red or pale, if this happen [*egma* = *ecma*, Pedersen ii. 555] in a case of desert.' for *rús* 'face' see O'Dav. 1336, 1343, and Wi. *rúss*.

*Ibid.*, line 9. *in á. = i n-á.* In printing the prep. *i n-* in this way before a vowel the usage of the manuscript is reproduced.

*Ibid.*, line 20. O'Dav. 1162 has *lenaidh logh n-enech*, with gloss *.i. bacaid*. The meaning is perhaps rather 'soils' or 'spoils'; cp. Pokorný in ZCP xv. 203; but I do not understand the paragraph.

*Ibid.*, line 25 *et seq.* Miss Knott has transcribed for me a page in H 3. 18, 207 (O'C 370), which quotes a number of sentences from this part of our text, and adds a commentary on each (see *supra* p. 7). I give H 3. 18's readings of the sentences quoted, for the sake of the variants, but the commentaries would require too much space:

*Ibid.*, line 25. comrag Coluim fri hAedh Eochaid Dallan do .x. mesraib romidhair a rosaigh dia coibdealach asa huaidh enec- (H 3. 18, 423<sup>b</sup> has: Eochu Dallan dailleigis do .x. mesraib romidair ar rossaigh dia coibdelachus asa huadh enec-).

PAGE 16, line 7. Read perhaps *fer ndiarm* 'unarmed' (E. K.).

*Ibid.*, line 11. Co tober breth for fath faesma fer fothu fer furic fer furic [*sic*] ferainn fer .f. fer foghnama fer snaidhes fer snaiter.

*Ibid.*, line 19. aenacra aeneric forgeall- idho la hailm edho forsaigh saighithi sabh saighis secht díri.

PAGE 16, line 33. Nis fine fallnathar fri hainnrfi ét nach fri fath fuilngenn.

PAGE 17, line 1. Fobenaiter fri cobhligi ciamair cenmotha airgín gin ala cnes codaighi.

*Ibid.*, line 15. Císne sceich scuiridi.

*Ibid.*, line 20. Ni honadh ní hainmhi a foichlige sétt. Ní saeru ní sluinni acht rígh *no* airigh.

*Ibid.*, line 22. Ní ba heittcech n-airchettail.

*Ibid.*, line 26. Ní acrátt filí acht fíru *fer* faighi 7rl.

*Ibid.*, line 27. díb- día ndlíghi cuingí fí ghonus.

*Ibid.*, line 29. fer eolo de fer eolo .d. doslí dílsí rodílsí ráin.

*Ibid.*, line 34. Read *secht n-eillgib* as in O'Dav. 765.

PAGE 18, line 2. The balance of the sentence seems to call for the insertion after gach fíor of [*go nemhdhíon gach gaói, go ndídíon gach íodhain*].

*Ibid.*, line 4 *seq.* Miss Knott points out that another version of this paragraph is found in H 2. 15 A, p. 84 (O'Don. Transcr. 1215): *Atá dono ollomh ann doránar secht cumalaibh, ut dicunt* Feinechus. Cíasa file ar secht cumalaib dlíghes ar dínsium ara díghuin ara tothgluasacht í teol 7 í taidhe ar tholenmhain [the *o* seems to have been added later; O'Don. omits it] día cind *cétmuiníri* for drochbessa. File ado nógha fírfána folaigh on ainches berair ina dána dluimh tria nath tria laigh tria éicsi tria ídhna for uaisle osnai hose mac fíledh 7 hua aroile.

*Ibid.*, line 6. Cp. *dítiu fíri miscellaigh muindíre for arochbesgna*, quoted by Joynt, Contrib. M. from O'Don. 1979 (comparing Laws iii. 396. 18).

PAGE 19, line 4. *fortseisid* seems to be 2 pl. subj. of *for-sech*- 'that you should follow', 'cleave to'. O'Dav. 1565 has *forseisid*, which Stokes translates 'your sixth'. *adbósaid* is 2 pl. subj. of *adbonn*- (*as-bonn*), and *adbuib* redupl. fut. 3 sg. of the same verb, meaning 'reject', see Plummer in ÉRIU x. 127.

*Ibid.*, line 5. Some antecedent, *intí* or the like, must be supplied before *ad-nesa*.

*Ibid.*, line 15. On the meaning of *midba* 'average', see Plummer, ÉRIU x. 120 and Joynt, Contribb. It may here perhaps be rendered 'standard', or 'social standing'.

(To be continued.) below: XIII, Part II,

pp. 220-236

## A MEDIEVAL GLOSSARY

THE following Glossary is taken from T.C.D., H 3. 18, 623-8 (=O.C. 1357-80). References to texts have been given when it was possible to identify them. Separate indexes have been added of head words, of texts named in the Glossary,<sup>1</sup> and of references in the Notes to other glossaries. Any further commentary is given in the form of notes. As a general rule I have not corrected the errors of the glossator.

In editing, punctuation has been added; the articles have been numbered consecutively and proper names spelt with initial capitals. Contractions have been expanded silently except where there is doubt as to the exact form intended.

My best thanks are due to Miss Knott, without whose encouragement and help this work would never have been attempted, and to Dr. Bergin, who has pointed out the sources of several citations and made some helpful suggestions.

[H 3. 18. 623<sup>a</sup> 1.]

1. Adhart quasi adharth adha in bhais, ar is ar bás atrímtar codlad. Ort nomen do bás.  
Corm. Y 43; Phil. Soc. 172.
2. Alt .i. altitutine.  
Corm. Y 30; O'Mulc. 36.
3. Audacht .i. uathfécht .i. in tan tig in duine for fecht uatha in bháis.  
Corm. Y 38; Phil. Soc. 38, 171; O'Cl.
4. Ascolt .i. asghelt, no asa cholt, uair colt biadh, amhail atbert Neidhe a n-aír Bhreis mic Ealathan: gin cholt for crib cernnine.  
ACC 8; Corm. Y 6 and 294, *s.v.* cernēne; O'Dav. 372. See 'The Second Battle of Moytura', RC xii. 70.

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<sup>1</sup> The titles given by the glossator are not usually those under which the texts are now generally known; e.g. Amra (=Amra Choluim Chille); Betha Patraic (here usually = Tripartite Life); Breslech (= Breslech Maige Murthemne = TBC 2430-80); Bruighin (= Togail Bruidne Da Derga; sometimes referred to as Tochmarc Étaíne); Déanam na Saltrach (The Old-Ir. Treatise on the Psalter, see Meyer's *Hibernica Minora*), Fled Bricne; Leabhar Dinnseanchais; Pennadóir (see Dr. Gwynn's reference in ÉRIU xii. 248); Tecosc Rí (= Tecosca Cormaic); Trae (= Togail Troí).

5. Amh̄fos .i. íarsani na gaibh fos acht o loc do loc no ó thigherna do thigerna.  
Corm. Y 12.
6. Arra .i. geall, ut dicitur: isé arra ro ghabhus frim fiachaibh .i. lógh secht cumal dó mairbhdilib.
7. Arra .i. luach, ut dicitur. Isé arra ro bhead dam ar mo dhúchunn. Ocus adeir a Trecin [*leg.* Trecheng] Breth: ceilidhi i tigh ghabhann *ce*lidhe i tigh thsacairt, dul do chennach gin airrchi.  
Triads, § 74.
8. Arra .i. íc, ut est i cath Mhaighi Tuiredh: ní rabhadar fir Erenn ac arra in chása géin ro mhair Lugh.
9. Arra .i. fiacha, ut est; gabtar arra do lámhaibh feicheman.
10. Airciu .i. rochtain, ut est i Táin: ní airci in t-ath ol Medb.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1724.
11. Ardrach .i. esnach, ut est, i Táin: a beóil co hardrach.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 396; O'Dav. 176.
12. Airdmhes .i. nélladoírecht, ut est Tochmarc Eimir[e]: buaidh cluaisi, buaidh radhairc, buaid n-airdmhesa, buaidh fithcheallacht[a].  
ZCP iii. 230.
13. Aninnestaigh .i. drochédaigh, no drochécosc, ut est prull: do gluais gilla aninnestaigh leó.  
Cf. Corm. s.v. *prull*.
- [623<sup>b</sup>.]
14. Adhall .i. fechain. Tadhall .i. glacad ut est Táin: ba bés do Chonchobar a n-adhall 7 a tadhall ag techt 7 ac || tuidhecht.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 493.
15. Airer .i. biadh, ut est Pennadóir: gin airer n-accobhair mesair choimsech chóir.  
Cf. O'Cl.
16. Aisc .i. foghail, ut est Cú Chulainn isin mBrisligh: is mor in aisc dobert Clann Chailitin form aniú.  
Cf. O'Cl.
17. Aísc .i. aithis, ut est i Fleid Bricrenn: ata Bricne ag tabairt aísici foirn.
18. Airbert .i. ciall no tuicsin.  
Cf. O'Cl.

*Cf. O'Dav. 29  
and NB 2, 159.*



19. Agha .i. cur, ut est Táin: búí Ailill 7 Medb oc agha in aenaigh.  
 agha = <sup>2</sup>aighe, Contribb.
20. Argraidhe .i. turus, ut est: argraidhe Chuinn Chédchathaigh.  
 Baile in Scáil (ZCP iii. 460).
21. Agha .i. buaidh, ut est: ba mor agha an aenaigh. Agus mar adeir i Tecosc Rí: cadiad adha *flatha* 7 cuirmthighi.  
 Tec. Corm. § 4.
22. Ainmne .i. ciallamhail. No ainmne fri fochaidhe .i. fris na gallraib.  
 Cf. ZCP iii. 449 (Apgitir Crábaid).
23. Anann .i. Éire, ut est: bruchtaigh fri hiath nAnann.  
 Anann gen. of Ana. Cf. O'Cl.; O'Dav. 46; Corm. Y 31; Phil. Soc. 172. See *supra*, p 40. 25.
24. Alaigh .i. glicus, ut est: alaigh a cainbesa.  
 Cf. O'Cl. *s.v.* *aladh*; Contribb *s.v.* *alaig*.
25. Amra .i. maith, ut est: ba hamra duit dia ndingebhthá féin Cu Chulainn. Tain bo Cuailnge sin.  
 Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1495; Lec. Gl. 88; O'Cl.
26. Amhrún .i. olc, ut est Tocmarc Emir[e]: ba hamhrun fer nDega.  
 ZCP iii. 234, § 34; cf. RC xii. 80, § 76.
27. Anfocal .i. focul gnáthach.  
 O'Cl.
28. Anaidh .i. anacul, ut est:  
     Día mor go rom anaidh  
     issed luaidhit fir ghalair.  
     ó focaird (.i. o cuiris) galar de  
     is faillech a n-urnaighthi.
29. Aidhnech .i. aiginmhair, ut est Tochmarc Emire: ech aidhnech bairnech .i. fergach.  
 ZCP iii. 232, § 13.
30. Aidhmen .i. deoraid, ut est Leabhar Dinnsheanchais:  
     Cingsit siar don dara cor,  
     dia n-édiu ocus dia n-othar,  
     on Aithin aidhmen anair,  
     7 Cairmen a mhathair.  
 Met. Dinds. iii. 4; O'Cl. *s.v.* *aidhbhean*.

= H.3.18, 232

(cf. Contribb. i)

31. Airer .i. aibhinn, ut est: buí aenach airer acu in lá sin.  
Cf. O'Cl.

32. Airle .i. dénam, ut est Táin: batar oc airle i n-airle.  
Citation wrongly given as from Táin; see MU 50. 11.

[623<sup>e</sup>.]

[= NB ~~240~~ 2.127] 33. Athach .i. cráin, ut est: athach ac iarraid chullaigh.  
=212, *infra*; O'Cl. *s.v.* *aitheach*.

34. Aireg .i. sgiath, ut est Táin: mo airec dam a Láigh or Cú Culainn.

35. Adhbhchlos .i. molað, ut est: cidh mesa do chrésin adhbhchlos in betha.

36. Airghair .i. coiméd, ut est Tochmarc Emire: cia filit do gnima a Chú Chulainn ol Emer. Airgair fichit fánm mo chomrac, lór do trichat trian mo ghaile. Is amra (.i. is maith) in coroma (.i. in gaiscedh) maethmacaimh sin ol sí.

ZCP iii. 235, §§ 20, 21.

37. Acmaing .i. deimin, ut est Táin: a Chuacain, or Laegh, is acmhaing tiachtain ré in chomhraic, or Laegh.

38. Airchella .i. tinól, ut est a nDenam na Saltrach atá: Dábí cidh do aircell- a n-aenleabar dochuálamair is na ndechnebar ro cachain.

Hib. Min. 4. 106.

See p. 13, l. 6  
above!

39. Atcumaing .i. rainic, ut est Táin: atcumaing iarum Cu Chulainn an abhann.

40. Airechus .i. ealadha, ut est Bretha Nímedh: dréimnithar enecclann dó in each airechus ard.

Cf. Laws iv. 384. 17.

41. Amra .i. fir, ut est: amhra, amhra or in gilla.

42. Acna .i. cumnum, ut est Betha Patraic:

in Fiadha finn fil for neam,

gunacna lium Crist comgeal.

Cf. Trip. 140.

43. Aithi .i. édach, ut est: gabhais Cú Chulainn a aithi imme iar cathais na haidche .i. iar faire. Ocus mar adeir Táin: codlaid uile acht bur cathaisi.

TBC<sup>2</sup> 1276, 3455. (p. 840)

cf. O'Dav. 175

BN (not  
in Nero)

44. Aithi .i. cumain, ut est Tecusc Rí: aithi slána.  
Tec. Corm. § 3.
45. Adart .i. adh ard, ar is airdi quam an imdha a cenn.  
Cf. Corm. Y 43.
46. Airnecht .i. fagháil, ut est Uraicept: ut buí in fili ac airnecht na healadhan úathu.
47. Archair .i. fáisdine, ut est: robhadar oc archair co tiucfaidís meic Mhíled a nEirinn.

[624<sup>a</sup>.]

48. Brogha .i. ceimnechadh, ut est:  
mo || bhroga for mara múr,  
mu chúl do thochur frim eól.  
ZCP x. 45.
49. Bithaithfir .i. dighaltas, ut est: bithaithfir do bás duine.  
Bithaithfir = bith-aithbir? duine = dúinne?
50. Brosc .i. torann, ut est: gin bhrosc níad .i. gaiscidh.  
ZCP x. 45.
51. Blosc .i. guth, ut est: is mór do blosc a ferógláich ar in gilla.  
Cf. Met. Gl., Ff. 55.
52. Bri .i. slíabh, ut est:  
muinnter Chairbri Lifeachair<sup>1</sup> Lí,  
lethais am bhrí Bhreg tar fál.  
Cf. Corm. Y 191; O'Dav. 218; Phil. Soc. 173.
53. Brián .i. briathar, ut est Tochmarc nEtaine: raidhis in bhen mar do brián fris.  
Toch. Étaíne I, § 16 (Ériu xii); O'Cl.
54. Bocóid .i. sgíath, ut est: teóra dubhbocoíde uastibh.  
BDD 82.
55. Brog .i. *ucht* no urtlach, ut est: buí brog in chleirigh lán.  
Ocus mar adeir: luidh Cú Chulainn do ririm imhais ar Bóinn 7 a ara Laeg 7 fithchell lais 7 a bhro lán do chlochaibh do foruma én.  
Cf. ZCP viii. 120.
56. Bruinne .i. brod, ut est: bruinne désghér ina láimh.

cf. O'Dav. 168

NB 2.127

NB 2.126

<sup>1</sup> sic O'Curry; MS. has simply .i. Cf. § 160 *infra*.

NB 571

57. Bearg .i. sruth, ut est: lingidh eó a bruinne bearg.
58. Bruine .i. buidhen, ut est: ba hé tuaruscbail in cedna bruine dibh.  
Cf. TBC 5159.
59. Brisim .i. gáir, ut est *Tóchmarc nÉdaine*: indar lat ba fir betha adaidhdís brisim fáí.  
Toch. Étaíne III, § 7 (ÉRIU xii).
60. Basc .i. *derg*, unde dicitur *Tain*: Ó adhair co bibhaisc .i. bidhderg.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1159; Corm. Y 132; O'Dav. 336; O'Cl.; Phil. Soc. 175; Met. Gl., E 26; O'C. 1464.
61. Brise .i. guin, unde dicitur: ro brise Cochlán gilla Léith.  
Cf. Dinds. 126.
62. Baghach .i. cathach, unde dicitur: sluagh baghach Concubhair.  
Cf. O'Cl.
63. Balla .i. ard no úasal, ut est:  
nai fichit bliadain balla,  
do réir ríaghla gin timme,  
gin bhéd gin bhaegal gin brath,  
ba hé saeghal Mo Ninne.  
Cf. Mart. Don., July 6; LL 3717; Féil. notes, July 6.
- [624<sup>b</sup>.]
64. Berradh .i. folt, ut est: berradh lethan || lais.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 1792.
65. Bruinne .i. cliabh, ut est *Traé*: badar angaile (.i. badar fergach) dorebhlainge (.i. do lingidar) tre fo<sup>1</sup> bruinde a chéile.
66. Congmail .i. écosc, ut est *Tochmarc Emire*: congmail ríghna leó.  
Cf. Toch. Emire, § 26.
67. Caemrus .i. fiarfaighe, ut est *Tochmarc Étaíne*: imba caemrus do ghaethaib gur bham gáeth fadheisin.  
BDD 15.
68. Caem .i. fledh, ut est *Udhacht Morainn*: co caemaibh a comannaibh mora midarda báeth 7 gáeth.  
ZCP xi. 93, § 28; cf. O'Cl.

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<sup>1</sup> Probably to be emended to do rebhlaingetar fo (omitting tre).

NB 2.169; 206



69. Clithar .i. urachill, ut Udhacht Morainn : ar clitharsidhe sgeó thuatha.  
Cf. ZCP xi. 97, § 60.
70. Cuimling .i. comrac, ut est : iar sin luidh Ruánaigh isin coimling. Tain Bhó Rúanaigh dixit.  
ZCP viii. 105 ; cf. Met. Gl., E 8.
71. Comsa .i. cuanlacht, ut est : iar comsa chluímh 7 cheóil.  
ZCP x. 45.
72. Cédla .i. míchomhall, ut est *Tecosc* Rígh : cédla fri cách. Ocus mar adeir sa Chath Chatharrdha : ní ro leachtat [*leg. lensat*] do mhícomall no chédla.  
Tec. Corm. § 14 ; CCath. 1647 ; cf. O'Cl. s.v. *cédludh*.
73. Cuingain .i. glaine . ut est Pennadoir : congain ó chridhe .i. aithrighe.  
Cf. Arch. iii. 319, § 80.
74. Cosnam .i. imrisan no cogadh, ut est *Mag Tuired* : buí cosnam *flatha* fer nErinn iter *Tuatha* De Danann 7 a mná.  
Cf. RC xii. 60 ; O'Cl.
75. Comhla .i. comlá thís 7 túas.  
Cf. Corm. Y 236.
76. Coiccill .i. smúaintechadh no imradhu, unde dicitur *Bretha Nemed* : buí íga choigill ina mhenmain.  
Cf. O'Cl. ; O'Mulc. 281 ; Phil. Soc. 177.
- 9 77. Cuilchi ainm don brat ruáinnigh, ut est ; fo chuilchi cruaidh  
10,17 frim dhá taebh.  
ZCP x. 45 ; O'Cl.
78. Cubhachail .i. lebaigh, ut dicitur Pennadoir :  
iar sin cách dia chubhachail  
cín fódord cín ír  
do léighinn do airnaighthi  
do dhiúgrad fria rígh.  
ZCP xiii. 30 ; LB 262<sup>a</sup> 9 ; O'Cl.
79. Caem .i. beg, ut est : ba caem leósum in linn.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 1536.
80. Cubhus .i. crann, ut est : cidh corera caera in chubhais.  
Cf. O'Cl.

BN (not  
in Neo)

[624<sup>e</sup>.]

81. Crithir .i. eglach, ut est: bui fer crithir díbh ann.
82. Cuinnidh .i. ben, ut est: buí in chuinnidh aga n-atach.  
Cf. Corm. Y 27.
83. Codhul .i. seithchi, ut est:  
fesair fofuair in cucht cain,  
lucht in curaigh codhulghlain.  
Cf. Leb. Gab. i. 16; O'Dav. 442; O'Mulc. 231. Seithchi = seithe.
84. Cruan .i. geal, 7 maithne .i. derg, ut est: tri chaecait n-all  
cruanmh[a]ithnech riú.  
Cf. BDD 51, O'Dav. 555.
85. Caidhe .i. cinnas.
86. Coimde .i. dabhach, ut est: coimdi for tinnsatain .i. for  
siledh.  
O'Dav. 371; O'Cl.
87. Cap .i. cróchar, ut est Amra:  
ructhar i cap a ndíaid pill  
fraic in sgáil díá chaimhchill.  
ACC 2.
88. Cluás .i. cluinsin, ut est: ba bronach in teghlach oca cluais.  
Cf. BDD 105; O'Cl.
89. Cumhscudhu .i. atharrach, ut est Cath Catharrdha: cum-  
scudha *Poimþ* 7 Césair isin flaithemnus.  
Cf. O'Cl.
90. Claechló .i. atharrach, ut est:  
ní lene do mhaethsróll mhín  
ní cl[a]ochló[dh] sgeimhe ach sclaimhín.
91. Callainn mhái .i. aimser mhédaighthi in popail.
92. Diuchladh .i. slogad no caithimh, ut est Leabar Dinnsean-  
chais: ro bhadar ac diuchladh in tíre.
93. Dighnadh .i. reódh, ut est:  
tainic gemred gu ngainne,  
rolínsat letha linne,  
iar leghadh duile dighna,  
rongabh medhradh minne.  
Cf. Bruchst. § 156, O'C. 1482, s.v. *degna*; O'Cl. s.v. *deaghnad*.
94. Damhna .i. cengal, ut est: damnais gialla Gall.  
Cf. ÁID i 41 § 28 (Rawl. 115<sup>b</sup> 19); ACC 434. 3; O'Cl.

95. Dochraidh .i. drúis, ut est: dochraidh an chuirp.  
Cf. O'Cl.

96. Debhraidhe .i. dróchráidhtech, ut est: debraidhe frecnairc  
.i. drochraidhtech iat i fiadnaise.  
Tec. Corm. § 16. 9 (debthaige f.).

[625<sup>a</sup>.]

97. Diamair .i. draighecht, ut est: ní lamdáis athaighi || in  
tobair ar dhiamairecht.

98. Drenn .i. tren<sup>1</sup> no láidir, ut est Táin: robu dhrenn mhé fri  
naimdibh.

99. Dílsiugadh .i. aentugadh, ut est: ro dílsigeadh la dá duibhen  
dichubus dála.  
Cf. § 214 *infra*.

NB 2.127

100. Dál .i. clann, ut est: Dál nAraidhe.

Corm. 413; LL. 31.

101. Égnach .i. ithimrádh, ut est Tecosc Rig: connamhna  
égnaigh.  
Tec. Corm. § 16, 18.

102. Eatha .i. táinic, ut est: ineatha Cú Chulainn isin áth.

103. Eallach .i. suidhiughadh, ut est Bretha Neme[d]: a n-eallach  
a aisti.  
Cf. O'Cl.; Corm. Y s.v. *fuirim*.

ODaw. 765  
(not in Nero)

104. Errecht .i. gnim, ut est: errecht airmhidin.  
Cf. Laws, v. 488. 30, 490. 18, 492. 16.

105. Eim .i. maith, ut est Táin: ba heimh leis imghabáil na sleige.  
O'Cl.

106. Errluth .i. forálamh, ut est Betha Patraic: badar ac errluth a  
níadh 7 a n-enuma.  
Cf. Trip. 92. 8.

107. Ét .i. fagháil, ut est: conétar fer uáibh aniú ar cenn Con  
Culainn.  
O'C. 968; O'Cl. s.v. *éd*.

NB 236

108. Éscedh .i. gerradh, ut est: éis[cis] Cú Chulainn a cinn díbh.  
Cf. TBC 2911, 4946; O'Cl. s.v. *eisceadh*.

109. Éis .i. long, ut est: ní dechaidh aen-éis as Muir Rúaidh  
acht aen-éis umaidhe.  
O'Cl. s.v. *ess*.

<sup>1</sup> trebaidhe, O'Curry. The MS. has tre with the usual n-stroke.

110. Éis .i. imáidh no dealbh, ut est: doconnac láech 7 ba hól a éis.

NB 204

111. Furáil .i. imarcraidh, ut est: ba furail leósem a ndoróine Cu C[h]ulainn do ghnim.  
Cf. TBC<sup>2</sup> 804; O'Dav. 1022.

112. Fáithe .i. édach, ut est: ní leanait fáiglenna fáithe.  
Laws iv. 384. 29: O'Cl. s.v. *faith*; O'Dav. 855.

SU?

cf. O'Dav. 843

113. Fiú .i. cosmail, ut est: ní fiú techt don tigh gin bhrrat gin bhíadh.  
Cf. O'Cl.; IT i. 137; Thurn. Zu ir. Hdsch. i. 36.

114. Foirm .i. dealbh, ut est: ba hé a bhés foirm gach beth-adhaigh do ghabháil chuige.  
Cf. O'Cl.

[625<sup>b</sup>.]

115. Frithcedfaidh .i. adhaigh, ut est: ní bhí nech a frithcedfaidh araile díbh.  
O'Cl.

116. Fola .i. teirce 7 luman .i. édach, ut est: is buan uile a fola luimnig.  
Im. Br. i. 52. 20 (LU 11004).

117. Fuiririu .i. ullmhugadh, ut est: fuiririu drochbídih 7 drochleanna 7 drochlepta.

NB 269

118. Forgo sed do šanna .i. rogha na sed do sgaíledh.  
Cf. Laws v. 436. 24.

119. Foiscinach .i. ithimradhud, ut est Pennatoir: gin fódhord cin foiscinach gin fíormat gin fúath.  
Arch. iii. 320, § 89; O'Cl.

120. Fosair .i. tosach, ut est: nochan amail flaith in fer teid a fosair in luige.  
Also H 3. 18, 288 (O'C. 581). Cf. O'D. 680 (H 3. 17, c. 498).

121. Fuaidredh .i. crosadh, ut est: is mían lium fuaidredh do chur air.  
Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *fúadradh*.

122. Formna .i. imad, ut est: formna tairchedail.  
Cf. O'Dav. 817; O'Cl.



123. Fuidhre .i. ainm do lic oidhre, ut est :

Fil oidhre for a nglaine,  
fil leann ndeirg ndrolaigh ime,  
do fil gnuis is gráta dó,  
dobeir modh do banchuireó  
duine óg is álainn dath 7 rl.

TBC<sup>2</sup> 62.

124. Fuil .i. pecad, ut est na hIubhail fri Crist : léig a fuil orainne  
7 ar clainn.

Cf. PH 3284; O'Dav. 1003. *different quotation (Riagail Aille)*

125. Forrsaidhe .i. sgáiledh, ut est : is lais na senaibh coiméd in  
tsencusa 7 a forrsaidhe for cách.

AL. v. 450, 4  
(note 45)

126. Paig .i. coimpléid, ut est :

ní ro ches in laéch do leirg  
a tig phinne beós iar paig  
ara saérghéis do bhaísi buirb  
aigidáibh iman aénmhéis n-aird.

ZCP x. 46, which reads *faidg* instead of *paig*.

127. Fine .i. sgíath, unde dicitur Bruighin : fine goistine (.i.  
cloidme) gáí ghlasa uasa cairpthe.

LU 6906-7

BDD 51.

128. Fraig .i. fairrgi, unde dicitur Rúdhraighi rígh Fáil (fiál MS.)  
go fraig.

Cf. BB 47<sup>b</sup> 18; O'Cl.; O'C. 966 (H 3. 18, 416).

129. Fresnés .i. fiárfaighe, unde dicitur :

dein mo fresnéis a meic  
fiárfaigh sgéla damh.

Cf. BB 31<sup>a</sup> 22; LL 8<sup>a</sup> 44; Oss. v. 250.

[625<sup>c</sup>.]

130. Gormac .i. mac seathar.

See Thurn. Irisches Recht, p. 80, n. 3. Cf. O'Cl.; H 4. 22 (O'C. 2073).

NB 573

131. Gaeth .i. taighe, ut est : fer mhná baithi no gaithi.

Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *gaeth*.

BN (197.1)

132. Geóin .i. fanamhat, no amadán, ut est : Berradh geóin tuc  
ben ar Philip da deóin.

O'Cl. Cf. *Berradh geoin tuc ben* (rest of line illeg.), beg. of poem,  
Ferm. 161<sup>b</sup>.

133. Gaíne .i. maith, ut est Breslech : nír gháine dom athairrsi  
comhrac fri Coin Chulainn bes ní bu gaíne damhsa.

O'C. 2073. Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *gáoine*.

NB 573

134. Gast .i. caillech, ut dicitur: báí gast glaslíath rompu.  
Toch. Étaíne III, § 17 (ÉRIU xii); O'Cl.
135. Garman .i. croch, ut est: clodim garman.  
Cf. BDD 61, 128; O'Mulc. 536; O'Cl.
136. Glic .i. luath, ut est: amhghlic na heachraidhe.  
Cf. FB 34.
137. Grúig .i. laéch, ut est: guth grúige cruthach mbréigi.  
Corm. Y 725.
138. Garmna .i. fiach chat, ut est: báí sidhe garmna for lochaibh a lúas.  
Cf. *garmna .i. fiacat*, ut est *sidhbithir g. for lochaibh a luas*, O'C. 583 <H 3. 18, 289, where Plummer emends *fidchat*.
139. Gabhtha .i. tógbháil, ut est Betha Patraic: gabhtha guth .i. togbháil in gotha os cinn cháich.  
Cf. Trip. 90. 21.
140. Golus .i. cráes, ut est Pennatóir: gin ghái gin golus gin forus is deach.  
Arch. iii. 319, § 88.
141. Grian .i. ferann, ut est: is leó grían na cille.  
Cf. Lec. Gl. 287; Met. Gl. D 9; O'Cl.
142. Gach briugaidh cona bantuilg .i. cona mhnaí ina lebaidh.  
MU 12. 1; O'C. 2073.
143. Gen .i. fanamad, ut est Pennatóir: lat tincosc na ndegh-dhaíne na díghsít a ngen.  
Arch. iii. 317, § 52.
144. Indell .i. fritháilem, ut est: frisninnle la haingliu *Patraic*.
145. Imcomarc .i. aiscid, ut est: co n-imcomharc do órdhuisibh.  
Cf. Toch. Emire, § 57; O'Cl. s.v. *iomchomharc*.
146. Imchachadh .i. féchain, ut est: imchachadh ag rinn a ruisc roamhnais.  
BDD 130; cf. O'Cl. s.v. *iomchachadh*.
147. Imrordaidh .i. ro imraidh, ut est: imrordaidh iarum la Bricne cinnus no ragadh ar imchasaíd in tsluaigh.  
FB 8.
148. Indiu .i. innisín, ut est: ní feigh mo rosc indiuth .i. ní féadann mo rosc a innisín.  
FB 47. Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *inniudh*.

[626<sup>a</sup>.]

149. Imnisi .i. imrisin, ut est : bádar iarum a n-imnisi chatha go  
medhon laé arabhárach. NB 574  
MU 52. 3 ; cf. O'Cl. ; O'Mulc. 454 ; O'C. 2073.
150. Liá .i. mac, ut est Bretha Nemed : lía án Athghnó Aithirne  
.i. is comhorba Aithirne iar fir Athghnó.  
O'Dav. 1165. See *supra* p. 21. 15.
151. Lobaís .i. cealg, ut est : lobaís dobhaís truagh damh ar  
lobhais liun.  
Cf. O'Cl.
152. Leclaidhe .i. lúachair, ut est : losa fedha fraéach aiteann  
gilcach leclaidhe.  
See Auraic. 1157. O'Cl. s.v. *leaglaidh*, and cf. Laws iv. 150. 12.
153. Long .i. tech, ut est : in long Laigen 7 in long Mumhan. NB 574  
MR 6. 7 ; O'Cl.
154. Long .i. tidhlac, ut est Bruigin : longa Conaire o cuic  
macaibh Duinn Désa.  
BDD 110. Cf. H 4. 22, 67<sup>b</sup> (loghadh), (O'C. 2074).
155. Luibhne .i. sgiath, ut est : luibhne geala foraih. b.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 12. Cf. O'Cl.
156. La taebh .i. imaille ris, ut est Amra :  
la taebh ech n-álainn n-aébhhdha  
brat is biádh is bláthchaemhna.  
RC xx 44. 4 (ACC).
157. Laí .i. rámh no sdiúir, unde dicitur : docuirither a laí  
fri tír.  
See Corm. s.v. *prull*.
158. Lis .i. cennairc no imrisin, ut est : dia ristar lis lonnagan.  
Cf. Met. Gl. Ff. 65 ; Lec. Gl. 459.
159. Moid .i. diumus, unde dicitur : gur ghabh móid menman  
cach fer do chlannaibh Duinn Désa.  
Cf. O'Cl.
160. Muinnter .i. clann, ut est : muinnter Coirbri Lithfechair.  
Cf. § 52 *supra* 1, and O'Cl.
161. Muiredhach cach medad .i. tigherna *for* cach n-inadh. ZCP. 9. 169, 27  
Cf. Hib. Min. 66 § 6 ; O'Cl. ; O'Dav. 1273.
162. Múghraidhe .i. dochinél no daíre, ut est : ro móradh  
Mugraidhe.  
O'Cl. See *supra* p. 34. 32. Cf. O'Dav. 1216.

NB 267

163. Moladh .i. dligned, ut est: go roibh moladh do cheílsibh Mumhan ann.
164. Imda .i. slinnén, ut est: buí a chochall go maethan a dh[i] imdha.  
Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *iomdha*.
165. Imchisin .i. smuaintechadh, ut est Pennatóir: imcisin aigi 7 menma i nDía do ghres.
166. Muinbhech .i. cealg, ut est: gér mhór in mhuinbech dobert Bricne im Laeghaire Buadach dorad a dhá choibhéis im Conall Cernach.  
FB 10.

[626<sup>b</sup>.]

167. Menann .i. smuaintechadh, ut est Amhra: menann or siat eirghi 7 gabh dúain.
168. Máel .i. machaire, ut est Leabhar Dinnshenchais: teóra maela 7 teora monga .i. na caille.  
Cf. Keat. i, p. 96.
169. Onnar .i. atá, ut est: onnar duit comartha.  
O'Cl.; TBC<sup>2</sup> 930.
170. Prosta .i. calma, ut est: buí fer prósta la Connachta.
171. Próis .i. sgáiled, ut est: a šáilm iár próis aige.  
Cf. Laws v. 24. 7.
172. Dighe .i. slanughadh, ut est Cath Muighe Tuiredh: do dighisi do brog donnega so.  
Cf. RC xii. 62, § 19.
173. Grés .i. céimniugadh 7 deismirecht air: gres ro firu fecht-nacha dá troigh co leith a ngrés.  
See ACC 67.

NB 442

174. Rodba .i. brissedh, ut est: is lais dorodbadh Sigh mBress.  
Cf. ZCP viii. 328, xiii. 332; also O'Cl.; O'C. 965, ar-robaid LL 330<sup>a</sup> 10, and Laud (air-fo-ben) ZCP xviii. 309. Laws s.v. orba, aurba.

NB 442

175. Rinnail .i. is ail renda .i. is lais ro tinnsca rinn for arm ar tús, ut est: ail .i. tinnsca.  
Cóir Ann. 268; O'C. 965.

NB 442; 574

176. Rem .i. buidhen, ut est: cach rem im a ruirigh.  
FB 7; TBC 459, p. 731, note 10; O'C. 965; O'Cl. s.v. *réim*.

NB 443; 575

177. Rubha .i. fulang, ut est: ní rubha a mbeó beith gin bhíadh.  
Cáin Ad. 11: *ní rubaí in beo cen biath*; O'Cl.; O'C. 966.



178. Recht .i. cumus, ut est : ar is rehtaigh cach ae a tigherna.  
Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *reacht*; O'C. 966; O'Dav. 1349.
179. Ruice .i. comhriachtain, ut est : ar is báeth do neoch cona[d]  
fri robhaeth ruice.  
Cf. O'Dav. 1337; O'C. 996 (H 3, 18, 416).
180. Rossce! .i. brath, ut est : is é cedna dorosce gae ar tús a  
nErinn.  
Cf. O'Cl.; Met. Gl., Ff. 12, s.v. *rosal*.
181. Reithis .i. teilgis, ut est : rethis Cú Chulainn in tsleagh dó.  
Cf. 7 TBC<sup>2</sup> 664.
182. Rubha .i. oní is rumus .i. muine. Betha Patraic: rubha  
sgeithi 7 draigin.  
Trip. 78. 8.
183. Ríastara .i. fergaighther, ut est : riaistarthu um Coin Chulainn  
in ní sin.  
[626<sup>c</sup>.]
184. Roimsi .i. pecadh, ut est Betha Patraic: bid olc denam  
roimsi innti 7 bid maith denam maithisa.  
Trip. 236. 17; O'Cl. s.v. *roimhsi*.
185. Raga .i. denam, ut est : doraga ní don mac so.
186. Cuspa .i. bróga, ut dicitur : ro sénustar a cuspa.
187. Caer .i. coindell.  
Met. Gl., Ff. 44.
188. Coic .i. sliabh.
189. Coic .i. rosc.
190. Cicul .i. coiméd.
191. Casair .i. tene ghealain.  
O'Cl.
192. Conntan .i. crosta, ut est : is conntan beith fris na loman-  
naibh .i. fris na bolgomaibh.
193. Bíach .i. bod, ut est : geallfaidh cidh lebuir a bhíach.  
FM i. 302; TFrág. 108. 2; O'Dav. 235; Met. Gl., E 26; O'Cl.
194. Brón .i. troscad, ut est : ar ní fuben díre dó cé dobera  
bron doibhsidhe.  
Cf. Laws v. 172 z; O'Cl.
195. Baiscne .i. bile.  
O'Cl.
196. Badhba .i. túath no follus.

NB 443, 575

NB 443

197. Búal .i. uisci, ut est: ní ragha do chos a mbúal aniu.  
Corm. Y 183; O'Cl.
198. Bual .i. leighis, ut est: luigh Cú Chulainn dia bhual isin uisci.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 2742; O'Dav. 333.
199. Blosc .i. guth.  
Met. Gl., Ff. 55.
200. Cosaid .i. cocadh, ut est: a cosaít atú ré Día.
201. Deghairle .i. deghbreithem, ut est: ac fir dianigh deghairle.
202. Dés .i. lorg, ut est: ech cugbeg déslethan.  
Cf. LU 8659, 9255.
203. Domhraidn .i. merdrech.  
Cf. dormuín .i. merdrech, Lec. Gl. 107.
204. Demedh .i. fulach. ut est: deme fér isin gemred.  
Cf. Todd Nenn. lxxii. 21.
205. Glonn .i. gaiscedh.
206. Dergligi .i. cennach.  
Cf. ZCP xviii. 323, § 739; O'Cl. s.v. *deirgli*; O'C. 968.
207. Band .i. liáthróit.  
Corm. Y 200; O'Cl.; Met. Gl., E 7; Lec. Gl. 503.
208. Baire .i. saí.
209. Ecnaire .i. impidhe.  
Cf. O'Cl.; O'Dav. 776.
210. Dlom .i. fuaccra.  
From dlomaid. Cf. Lec. Gl. 120, 555.
- [627<sup>a</sup>.]
211. Dighna .i. croch, ut est: a fuine a ndigna || 7 a cur for lanna teinntigi.  
O'Dav. 623.
- 212.<sup>1</sup> Athach (.i. crain no moghaidh) ar  
iarraidh chullaigh,  
siriú cliabaigh (.i. torad no clumach)  
fo crannaigh  
ruathar doghraing (.i. decair) co daire  
i toghraim (.i. comluas) aighi allaidh.  
= 33 *supra*. Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *aitheach*.

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<sup>1</sup> This article is on 626 *marg. inf.*

NB 242

NB 445

= NB 2.127

- 213.<sup>1</sup> Sedhlacha .i. machaire.
214. Dí[l]siugad .i. aéntugadh, ut est: ro dilsigi la da duiben d. d.  
Cf. § 99 *supra*. NB 246
215. Duan .i. foslongport, ut est: duna fri hor criche.  
Duan recte dúnad? Cf. O'Cl.; O'Dav. 657. *yes*: NB 2.168.
216. Duineng .i. doaithne.
217. Compert .i. fairsing, ut est: tuca dochridhe compert.
218. Degcedfaidh .i. cogad, ut est: deghcedfaid doralá etrainn 7  
muinntir Corcaidhe. NB 445  
Cf. Aisl. MC 57. 4; O'Cl.; O'C. 968.
219. Tinuind .i. cumsanad no congbhail, ut est Betha Patraic:  
ba hé dobert tinuind dóibh.
220. Tédach .i. merugad, ut est: baí mac tédach lais in rígh.  
Cf. Ériu iii. 135; O'Cl. s.v. *tédaidh*; O'C. 1482. NB 2.176
221. Brosc .i. torann, ut est:  
gin brosc nía. cin ail n-arm  
cin cuach cin chornn 7 cin chorm.  
ZCP x. 45. NB 242
222. Bedhg .i. léim, ut est: fuidhidh Connladh ocus focaird bedg  
isin conaire.  
Cf. ZCP viii. 104.
223. Scél .i. moladh no aisnéis.
224. Eol .i. ferann.
225. Anéol .i. ferann anaithnigh.
226. Cechaing .i. ro céimnigh, no timaircidh.  
Pret. of cingid. Cf. O'Cl. s.v. *ceachaing*; Lec. Gl. 112.
227. Eslobhra .i. fairsing.  
Cf. O'Mulc. 429; H 3. 18, p. 529.
228. Doroghái .i. fogébhe, no ro togh.  
Cf. Met. Dinds. ii. 6.
229. Ba seghdai .i. ba halainn, no ba maith.
230. Donroi .i. donroiset.
231. Irchra .i. bernadh.
232. Arc .i. bech.  
Read *bec*? Cf. Contribb.

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<sup>1</sup> This article is on 627 *marg. sup.*

233. Boichet .i. súrrall.

Read *loichet*? Cf. O'Dav. 1170.

234. Nuanach .i. chatharda.

235. Gad .i. guidhi.

Seems extracted from pret. stem of guidid.

236. Fonnámh .i. tóghlúasacht, ut est: a fonnámh mo thuirc .i. a tóghlúasacht mo chraidhe.

O'Dav. 848, 1544; O'Cl. s.v. *fonnadh*; Corm. Y 1227. Cf. LL 179<sup>a</sup> 29.

237. In Benn thŠuain asrubartsa mac Rosemilc .i. *conrobhsa* gin chodladh ó šamhuin .i. samhsuan .i. is ann sin feraidh samhsuán .i. samhon.

Toch. Emire § 55.

[627<sup>b</sup>.]

238. Co hoimeilc .i. oi melc, oi isin éicsi ainm na caerach. is de isber oibha, ut dicitur: conba, echbha, duinebha, ainm do bhás anba.

Toch. Emire § 55.

239. Oimolc *didiu* is ann [tic?] suth caerach is ann blegar cáirigh.

Toch. Emire § 55; cf. Corm. Y 1000.

240. Uaisc .i. ui seisc.

Toch. Emire § 55; Corm. Y 999.

241. Co beldine .i. bél *didiu*, ainm dé idhal, is ann doaisilbh-thightheá díne cacha cethra ar seilbh Bheil. Beldíne iarum .i. belltaine.

Toch. Emire § 55.

242. Gu bróin troghain .i. taiti foghmhair .i. is ann do broini troghan fó thorthaibh. Troghan *didiu* ainm do thalam.

Toch. Emire § 55.

- 243.<sup>1</sup> A beith slán ní decmaicc .i. ní decmaing bias slainti dó acht do grés.

Fél. Ep. 172.

244. Adben .i. eterchían bíth *dano* adben uasal .i. táisech na tuaithi cach uais araile corice righ. 7 rl.

O'Dav. 185; Phil. Soc. 195.

245. Suaitreach .i. buanna. *a billeted soldier, Contribb.*

Stokes ZCP iii. 472-3; cf. O'Dav. 1419.

<sup>1</sup> §§ 243-86, 288-308 are also in O'C. 1426-29 (< H 3. 18, 640).



246. Ní bí feis cin dithat .i. cin fuighill.  
O'Dav. 854.
247. Muinumar .i. aicim.  
*Muinumar* for *ad-muinemar*? Cf. O'Dav. 1279.
248. Arra .i. fiach. AB 238, 2.121.
249. Toidhen .i. buidhen.  
 Féil. July 7, Aug. 13, &c.; O'Dav. 1581.
250. Richt .i. fríth.  
*Richt* for *ar-richt*?
251. Ní fairecht .i. ní fargaib, no ní fríth.  
 Cf. Hy. v. 80, 88. *Fairnecht*, O'C. 1426.
252. Amhra .i. firt.
253. Bratach .i. sgiath.
254. Formnaigh .i. eirigh.
255. Fond .i. bunadh.
256. Írna .i. dath, ut est:  
 A folt<sup>1</sup> drongach mar ór írna  
 torrach<sup>2</sup> in ogh gribh[dh]a ghlan.
257. Suir .i. umal, ut est:  
 ní deas díbh maidemh bur cean  
 raighidh gu suir bur sindser.  
 Ocus, ar a suire fuair Muire a mac.  
 For *maidemh*, *raighidh*, O'C. 1426 has *midemh*, *righidh*.
258. Richt .i. corp, ut est:  
 fa maith mo richt as tír thair  
 ní bínd gan cnicht (.i. ridaire) am chumaidh.  
 Studies 1924, 242 (uasal mo riocht, &c.).
- [927<sup>e</sup>.]
259. Comol .i. ceangal, ut est:  
 domhain duthain a lainne,  
 comol caire ced cuire  
 breg ilar líth re labra  
 acht adhradh rí na n-uile.  
 Met. Dinds i. 28; O'Dav. 577.

<sup>1</sup> folt MS.

<sup>2</sup> thorrach MS. (From Donnchadh Mór's 'Marthain duit, a chroch in Choimhdhedh', see M<sup>c</sup>Kenna's *Dioghluim Dána*, p. 127.)

260. Tin .i. bog, ut est : ní bu fri coilcthe tinca.  
O'Dav. 1601 ; cf. O'Cl. ; O'Mulc. 871 ; Phil. Soc. 205.
261. Tin .i. tosach no bunadh.  
 O'Cl. ; O'Dav. 1602 ; O'Mulc. 871 ; Phil. Soc. 205.
262. Tinnrem .i. tinnsgedul.  
O'Dav. 1602 ; O'Mulc. 871 ; Phil. Soc. 205.
263. Tathat .i. ata agat.  
O'Dav. 1603 ; Phil. Soc. 205.
264. Tathumh .i. atá agam.  
O'Dav. 1603.
265. Tadhg .i. file.  
O'Dav. 1540 ; O'Cl.
266. Sgi .i. cuma, ut est :  
                     ris cach sgél sgiamhdha sg  
                     7 risi sgelaidhe.  
 Cf. Met. Gl., Ff. 12.
267. Luam .i. comorba, ut est : erlumh no ab luam Lis Moir.  
 Cf. O'Dav. 1171.
268. Secha .i. bhreg.
269. Dénmha .i. comallad, ut est : denmha cin tseacha.  
O'Dav. 756.
270. Denmha .i. glan, ut est : a bhithdenma.  
 Cf. Laws v. 118. 6, 124. 3 ; O'Dav. 757.
271. Cresca .i. silugad.
272. Briugad .i. imat, ar is é briughas baissi ann sin.  
O'Dav. 266.
273. Reidh .i. eolach, ut est : risi réidh.  
 Cf. RC xxvi. 22.
274. I .i. amail.
275. La .i. amail, ut est : la deicim fealmac .i. is amhlard atchím  
 gurub mac foghluma.  
 Cf. RC xxvi. 14.
276. Iarrigh mhná Nuadot .i. cumhdach dfoilgibh baí ima  
 lámhaibh.  
 Cf. RC xxvi. 18 ; Toch. Emire § 41 ; Met. Dinds iii. 26.
277. Idh .i. foilghi no cumdach.
278. Núadoit .i. lámh.

*O'Mulc. 872-3*

*NB 2. 158*

279. Dainntech .i. greamannach, ut est : each dainntech.  
Triads § 168 ; O'Dav. 758.
280. Trebh .i. innile, ut est : a fuigill a túaith a mbí cona trebha.
281. Cúadh .i. cogadh, ut est : ní tharda biadh a cúadh dóibh.  
O'Dav. 578.
282. Aghaid fochael forlethan .i. cael fuithi 7 ard uaisti.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 31, 3244 ; O'Dav. 186.
283. A tuaim a sceith .i. a n-inat a sceith.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 1507 ; O'Dav. 187. Cf. AID ii. 8 n.
284. Escoman .i. aithesc nemhglán.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 1710 ; O'Dav. 815.
285. Tascur .i. muinntir.  
O'Dav. 1606 ; O'Cl. s.v. tascor.
286. Cis .i. faebar.
- 287.<sup>1</sup> Cia hír (.i. talam) is díxa (.i. is airdi) na ceal (.i. neam)  
cia meas (.i. faebur) is áithe na glam.  
is gairit go claíter eó  
is bricht (.i. cunntabairt) don bhreó (.i. don *brethemh*)  
beris bráth (.i. *breth*).  
[628<sup>a</sup>.]
288. Rodhmaither .i. aithnither, ut est : cía dosroghmaither.  
From ad-daim ?
289. Retaire .i. léghthóir.  
Cf. Met. Gl., Ff. 62.
290. Callait .i. glicus.  
Cf. Corm. Y 265 ; O'Cl.
291. And .i. deliugadh nó dethbir.
292. Eochra .i. broga, ut est : a dí eochra [Rogab a di eochra  
ime O'C. 1429].  
O'Dav. 814 ; Cf. O'Cl. s.v. ochra.
293. Coman .i. glán.
294. Escoman .i. inghlan.  
O'Dav. 769.
295. Feama [fleasc *add.* O'C. 1429] .i. loma, ut est : ó ro feama  
fleasc.  
Cf. O'Dav. 832, 833, 898.

NB 2.160

AL.V.190,14 (cf.  
n.1)

ODav. 46

BN (160, 2)

<sup>1</sup> 627 marg. inf.

296. Faisitin .i. íc, ut est : amaiŕ ro baí Muire 7 Íósébh ag faisitin  
in chissa.  
O'Dav. 1017.
297. Slaéd .i. galar, amail adubhairt Finn : cia mesa do  
thslaedaib fúithi, ol in inghin.  
Cf. ZCP xiii. 270 § 9. (*T. Aille*)
298. Matha .i. cunntabairt.  
O'Dav. 1278, 1238; O'Cl. s.v. *mathfadh*.
299. Felmat .i. sleagh.  
O'Dav. 1019.
300. Sdárğa .i. sleag.
301. Beó .i. búan.  
For *Beo* O'C. 1429 has *beola*.
302. Róisti .i. carraic isin Berla, ut est : Róistigh.
303. Fál .i. fánaidh isin Berla, ut est : Fáltai[gh].  
O'Dav. 1018. Stephen de Valle, bishop of Meath, is called *an Faltach*  
FM 1379. Cf. ALC and Ann. Conn. 1374. Stokes's note to O'Dav.  
✓ 1018 should be corrected accordingly. *Bērla* here and in § 302  
apparently means Norman-French.
304. Ruánaidh .i. glicus.
305. Inann c annsa Ghaidheilg 7 χ andsa Ghréig ocus inann r  
andsa Ghaidheilg 7 ρ annsa Ghréig.
306. Tital óní is titulus annsa Greig.  
O'Dav. 1604.
307. Sol annsa Laidin grian annsa Gaéilg.  
O'Dav. 1604; O'Mulc. 847; Lec. Gl. 483; Met. Gl., E 2. Cf. ZCP  
v. 498. 5.
308. Frismbert .i. faill, ut est : amail atbert Cu Chulainn forsan  
Táin. dotáet iarum for lorg an thsloigh. ní mád lodamar r  
dono, ar Cú Chulainn nam mbertamar Ulŕu ro leigsium  
slogh forro cin airfis.  
TBC<sup>2</sup> 289; O'Dav. 1020.
309. Athargu .i. imrisin no gaiscedh.  
Cf. O'Dav. 191. LU 7860
310. Commám .i. ben phosta.  
O'Cl. s.v. *commaim*; Lec. Gl. 556; Met. Gl., E 23.
311. Tollsca .i. lebaid.  
O'Dav. 1605.



312. Axul .i. imagallmha.

ACC §§ 34, 47, 82; O'Dav. 190.

313. Coma .i. ceol, ut est: coma for imdha.

314. Righláech .i. senóir.

315. Síirecht .i. adhbann, ut est:

sírecht adhbann is ard rath

is selladh fegadh gu fiadhnach.

Cf. Lec. Gl. 343 (M 157).

316. Corrthair .i. cimas.

O'Dav. 579.

317. Des i. ordugad, ut est: fer deis ro grinn .i. is de ro  
ordaigh a grinn don feór.

Cf. RC xxvi. 14; O'Dav. 759.

[628<sup>b</sup>.]

318. Dornchladh .i. dorus no sinisdir, ut est: ||

cid imdha ar thech ndiabhaile dorncla

íadhaid neach fa dorch a dhorn.

Cf. O'Dav. 760; IGT, Decl. ex. 56.

*Followed by space in MS; then:*

*Sellaē vory kŋpīāu. (etc.)*

no.						
7	577	259	898 BN	295	<u>S</u> (1419)	245
23	578	281	1003 <i>sub. f. d. n?</i>	124		
en. RATH. 44	579	316	1017	296	<u>T</u> 1540 [BN]	265
43	<u>D</u> 623	211	1018	303	1544	23
11	657 [Fél]	215	1019	299	1581 [Fél]	24
243	756	269	1020 TBC	308	1601 [Amra C.C.]	26
244	757	270	1022 Trip.	111	1602{	26
282	758	279	<u>L</u> 1165 BN-PR	150	1603{	26
283	759 ADS	317	1170 [Fél]	233		26
312	760	318	1171 Fél	267	1604{	30
309	<u>E</u>		<u>M</u> (1216)	162	1605	30
52	765 BN-PR?	103	1238	298		31
193	769 PR?	294	1273	161	1606	28
272	776 Fél?	209	1278	298		
198	814	292	1279	247		
60	815	284	<u>O</u> (1331)	169		
86	<u>F</u> 817 DR	122	<u>R</u> 1337 BN	179		
4	832-3 BN	295	1349 PR (Dordain)	178		
83	(843) BN	113				

## INDEXES

## I. WORDS GLOSSED

acmaing 37  
 acna 42  
 adall 14  
 adart (i) 1  
 adart (ii) 45  
 adbhlos 35  
 adben 244  
 aga (i) 19  
 aga (ii) 21  
 agaid 282  
 aidmen 30  
 aidnech 29  
 ainmne 22  
 airbert 18  
 airchella 38  
 airciu 10  
 airdmes 12  
 airechus 40  
 aireg 34  
 airer (i) 15  
 airer (ii) 31  
 airgair 36  
 airle 32  
 airnecht 46  
 aisc (i) 16  
 aisc (ii) 17  
 aithi (i) 43  
 aithi (ii) 44  
 alaig 24  
 alt 2  
 amfos 5  
 amra (i) 25  
 amra (ii) 41  
 amra (iii) 252  
 amrún 26  
 anaid 28  
 Anann 23  
 and 291  
 aneol 225  
 anfocal 27  
 aninnestaig 13  
 arc 232  
 archair 47  
 ardrach 11

argraide 20  
 arra (i) 6  
 arra (ii) 7  
 arra (iii) 8  
 arra (iv) 9  
 arra (v) 248  
 ar-richt 250  
 ascolt 4  
 atcumaing 39  
 athach 33, 212  
 athargu 309  
 audacht 3  
 axul 312  
 badba 196  
 bagach 62  
 baire 208  
 baiscne 195  
 balla 63  
 band 207  
 bantuilg 142  
 basc 60  
 bearg 57  
 bedg 222  
 beldine 241  
 beó 301  
 berrad 64  
 biach 193  
 bithaithfir 49  
 blosc 51, 199  
 bocóid 54  
 boichet (*recte* loichet?)  
 233  
 bratach 253  
 bri 52  
 brian 53  
 brise 61  
 brisim 59  
 briugad 272  
 brog 55  
 broga 48  
 brón 194  
 brón trogain 242  
 brosc 50, 221

bruine 58  
 bruinne (i) 56  
 bruinne (ii) 65  
 bual (i) 197  
 bual (ii) 198  
 c 305  
 caem (i) 68  
 caem (ii) 79  
 caemrus 67  
 caer 187  
 caide 85  
 callainn 91  
 callait 290  
 cap 87  
 casair 191  
 cechaing 226  
 cédla 72  
 cicul 190  
 cis 286  
 claechló 90  
 clithar 69  
 cluas 88  
 codul 83  
 coic (i) 188  
 coic (ii) 189  
 coiccill 76  
 coimde 86  
 coma 313  
 comain 293  
 comla 75  
 commam 310  
 comol 259  
 compert 217  
 comsa 71  
 congmáil 66  
 conntan 192  
 corrtair 316  
 cosaid 200  
 cosnam 74  
 cresca 271  
 criithir 81  
 cruan 84  
 cuad 281

cubachail 78  
 cubus 80  
 cuilchi 77  
 cuimling 70  
 cuingain 73  
 cuinnid 82  
 cumscudu 89  
 cuspa 186  
  
 dainntech 279  
 dál 100  
 damna 94  
 debraide 96  
 decmaicc 243  
 degairle 201  
 degcedfaid 218  
 demed 204  
 denma 270  
 dénma 269  
 dergligi 206  
 des 317  
 dés 202  
 diamair 97  
 dige 172  
 digna 211  
 dignad 93  
 dilsiuagad 99, 214  
 dithat 246  
 diuchlad 92  
 dlom 210  
 dochraid 95  
 domraind 203  
 dornchlad 318  
 dorogai 228  
 doroi 230  
 drenn 98  
 duan 215  
 duineng 216  
  
 eallach 103  
 eatha 102  
 ecnaire 209  
 égnach 101  
 eim 105  
 éis (i) 109  
 éis (ii) 110  
 eochra 292  
 eol 224  
 errecht 104  
 errluth 106

ésced 108  
 escoman (i) 284  
 escoman (ii) 294  
 eslobra 227  
 ét 107  
  
 faisitin 296  
 fáithe 112  
 fál 303  
 feama 295  
 felmat 299  
 fine 127  
 fiú 113  
 foirm 114  
 foiscinach 119  
 fola 116  
 fond 255  
 fonnam 236  
 forgo 118  
 foricc 251  
 formna 122  
 formnaig 254  
 forrsaide 125  
 fosair 120  
 fraig 128  
 fresnés 129  
 frismbert 308  
 frithcedfaid 115  
 fuaidred 121  
 fuidre 123  
 fuil 124  
 fuiririu 117  
 furáil 111  
  
 gabtha 139  
 gad 235  
 gaeth 131  
 gaíne 133  
 garman 135  
 garmna 138  
 gast 134  
 gen 143  
 geóin 132  
 glic 136  
 glonn 205  
 golus 140  
 gormac 130  
 gres 173  
 grian 141  
 grúig 137

i 274  
 iarrig 276  
 id 277  
 imchachad 146  
 imchisin 165  
 imcomarc 145  
 imda 164  
 imnisi 149  
 imrordaid 147  
 indell 144  
 indiu 148  
 ir 287  
 irchra 231  
 írna 256  
  
 la 275  
 laí 157  
 leclaide 152  
 lía 150  
 lis 158  
 lobais 151  
 loichet: *see* boichet  
 long (i) 153  
 long (ii) 154  
 luam 267  
 luibne 155  
  
 mael 168  
 matha 298  
 menann 167  
 mimasc: *see* basc  
 moid 159  
 molad 163  
 Múgraide 162  
 muinbech 166  
 muinnter 160  
 muinummar 247  
 muiredach 161  
  
 nuadoit 278  
 nuanach 234  
  
 oimelc 238, 239  
 onnar 169  
  
 páig 126  
 próis 171  
 prosta 170

r 305	ruánaid 304	tadg 265
raga 185	ruba (i) 177	taeb 156
recht 178	ruba (ii) 182	tascur 285
reid 273	ruice 179	tathat 263
reithis 181		tathum 264
rem 176	samuin 237	tédach 220
retaire 289	scél 223	tin (i) 260
riastara 183	sdarga 300	tin (ii) 261
richt (i): <i>see</i> ar-richt	secha 268	tinnrem 262
richt (ii) 258	sedlacha 213	tinuind 219
rigláech 314	segdai 229	tital 306
rinnail 175	sgi 266	toiden 249
rodba 174	sírrrecht 315	tollsca 311
rodmaither 288	slaed 297	treb 280
roimsi 184	sol 307	tuaim 283
róisti 302	suaitreach 245	
rosscel 180	suir 257	uaisc 240

## II. TEXTS CITED BY NAME

Amra (Coluim Chille) 87, 156, 167  
 Audacht Morainn (ZCP xi) 68, 69  
 Auraicept 46

Betha Patraic (*see* Tripartite Life, but  
 not all the citations are from this)  
 Breslech (mór Maige Murthemne)  
 16, 133

*None in Nerefragn*

Bretha Nemed 40, 76, 103, 150  
 Bruigin: *see* Togail Bruidne Da  
 Derga

Cath Catharda 72, 89  
 Cath Maige Tuired (RC xii) 8, 74,  
 172

Dénam na Saltrach 38

Fled Bricrend 17, 147

Leabar Dinnseanchais: *see* Metrical  
 Dinnsenchus

Metrical Dinnsenchus 30, 92, 168

Pennatóir 15, 73, 78, 119, 140, 143,  
 165

Táin Bó Cúailnge (Táin) 10, 11, 19,  
 25, 32, 34, 37, 39, 43, 60, 98, 105

Táin Bó Ruanaid (ZCP viii) 70

Tecosca Cormaic (Tecosc Rí) 21, 44,  
 72, 101

Tochmarc Emire (ZCP iii) 12, 26, 29,  
 36, 66

Tochmarc Etaíne 53, 59, 67 (wrongly,  
*see* next)

Togail Bruidne Da Derga (Bruigin)  
 67 (cited here as Tochmarc  
 Etaíne), 127, 154

Togail Troí (Trae) 65

Trae: *see* Togail Troí

Triads (Trecheng Breth) 7

Tripartite Life (Betha Patraic) 42,  
 106, 139, 182, 184, 219

## III. PUBLISHED GLOSSARIES CITED IN NOTES

*Cormac's Gloss.* (Anecd. iv) 1-5, 13,  
 23, 45, 52, 60, 75, 82, 103, 137,  
 157, 197, 207, 239, 240, 290

*Irish Glosses* (Phil. Soc. 1859) 1, 3,  
 23, 52, 60, 76, 244, 260-4

*Lecan Gloss.* (Arch. i) 25, 141, 158,



# PUBLISHED GLOSSARIES CITED IN NOTES 87

203, 207, 210, 226, 307, 310,  
315  
*Metrical Glossaries* (ed. Stokes) 51,  
60, 70, 141, 158, 180, 187, 193, 199,  
207, 266, 289, 307, 310  
*O'Clery's Gloss.* 3, 15, 16, 18, 23-5,  
27, 30, 31, 33, 53, 60, 62, 68, 72, 74,  
76-8, 80, 86, 88, 89, 93-5, 103, 105,  
107-9, 112-15, 119, 121, 122, 128,  
130-5, 141, 145, 146, 148, 149,  
151-3, 155, 159-62, 164, 169, 174,  
176-8, 180, 184, 191, 193-5, 197,

206, 207, 209, 212, 215, 218, 220,  
226, 236, 260, 261, 265, 290, 292,  
298, 310  
*O'Davoren's Gloss.* (Arch. ii) 4, 11,  
23, 52, 60, 83, 84, 86, 111, 112, 122,  
124, 150, 161, 178, 179, 193, 198,  
209, 211, 215, 236, 243-7, 249,  
259-65, 267, 269, 270, 272, 279,  
281-5, 292, 294-6, 298, 299, 303,  
306-9, 311, 312, 316-18  
*O'Mulconry's Gloss.* (Arch. i) 2, 76,  
83, 135, 149, 227, 260-2, 307

add: 184 (no.  
462 (no.  
540 (no.  
765 (no.  
(Total: 65)

O'Daw. no.

(cf.) O'Daw.

A. I. PEARSON.

O'Daw. no.	(cf.) O'Daw.	no.	
372	7	cf. 29	no. 264 1603
176			265 1540
46			267 1171
218	40	BN —	269 756
336	43	cf. 175	270 757
442	44	BN —	272 266
555	76		279 758
371			281 578
765	103	BN —	282 186
1022			283 187
855	113	cf. 843	284 815
817			285 1606
1003			292 814
1165	150	BN <del>1165</del>	294 769
1273	162	cf. 1216	BN 295 832-3=898
1349	169	cf. 1331	296 1017
(1337)			298 1238=1278
235			299 1019
333			303 1018
776			306 1604
623			307 1604
657	233	1170	308 1020
848=1544			309 191
184			310 540
185			311 1605
(1419)			312 190
854			316 579
1279			317 759
1581			318 760
577			
1601			

## TETHBAE

ONE might conclude from the Latinized *Tethbia*, pl. *Tethbiae*, which occurs in the Book of Armagh, fol. 111 r, that this ancient territorial name was in O.Ir. an *iā*-stem and feminine. This is proved to demonstration when we examine instances found in the Annals of Ulster prior to the year 900. The gen. is predominantly *Tethbae*, and the dat. *Tethbai*. Out of about fifteen examples from the eighth–ninth centuries, there are but four exceptions to the treatment, namely, at 741, 841, 880, and 894. The first case may be attributed to scribal aberration. According to Ó Máille,<sup>1</sup> ‘after 800 the entries *-a* from *-ae* begin to get numerous’. The specifically dat. form *Tethbai* is to be seen at 700, 799,<sup>2</sup> and 840.

In Mid. Ir. the word takes a variety of spellings: *Tethba*, *Tebtha*, *Tebtho*, *Teathfa*, and even *Teafa*. Hence comes the Latinized *Teffia*, used by O’Flaherty, and also often in English. The great Western scholar was the first to write at some length regarding the extent and location of the territory. He treated of the subject in *Ogygia, seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia* (1685), pp. 402–3. O’Donovan summarizes his passage thus:

Teffia which fell to Maine, the son of king Niall, and his posterity, was formerly a very extensive country in Meath, comprehending five baronies in Westmeath, viz. the country of the Foxes, Calrigia, Bregmania, and Cuircnia, besides the lands assigned to the Tuites, Petits, and Daltons, and the whole of the county of Longford.

It was divided into North and South Teffia—North Teffia in the county of Longford, otherwise called Carbria Gaura, the possession of Carbry, son of Niall, and his posterity; South Teffia, in the county of Westmeath, being divided from North Teffia by the river Ethne, belonged to Maine and his posterity, p. 111, c. 85.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Language of the Annals of Ulster, p. 83.

<sup>2</sup> The ref. to this is misprinted 788, *ibid.* 28. Ó Máille quotes the text year, without correction.

<sup>3</sup> Ordnance Survey Letters, ii. 220–1.

The concluding lines of O'Flaherty in the passage translated were misunderstood by O'Donovan. I shall give the original Latin: *Meridionalis Teffia agri Longfordiensis, quemadmodum ac reliqua in Westmidia Ethne fluvio dissita, ad Manium & ad posteros pertinebat*: 'South Teffia in Longford, as well as the remainder of it in Westmeath, cut off by the river Inny, belonged to Maine and his posterity.'<sup>1</sup> It is plain that *dissita* does not qualify *Meridionalis Teffia*, as O'Donovan represents, but *reliqua*, the rest of the territory, that part of it which had been described by O'Flaherty as in Westmeath. A few lines farther on, in consequence of this misunderstanding, O'Donovan says: 'The probability is that South Teffia comprehended that part of the county Westmeath lying to the west of the chain of lakes, Lough Ennell, Lough Owel, and Lough Iron, and to the north and west of Mageoghegan's country; besides the barony of Kilcourcy in the King's county; and North Teffia the entire of the present county of Longford, and that part of Westmeath north of the river Ethne or Inny.'<sup>2</sup> I draw attention to the first words here, 'the probability is'. At a later stage,<sup>3</sup> O'Donovan made a certainty out of what he at first merely 'assumed as true'. 'By assuming this to be the ancient extent of Teffia,' he said in another place, 'no reference or fact will . . . be found to clash with it'.<sup>4</sup> I pointed out O'Donovan's error in 1915,<sup>5</sup> and again in 1930.<sup>6</sup> It is a real misrepresentation of O'Flaherty's view, which is not incorrect, as it has reference to post-fifth-century Teffia. But the error has frequently been repeated.

When compiling notes for his printed books O'Donovan usually consulted letters written in his earlier years for the Ordnance Survey department. Let me show how his 'probability' and his 'assumption' swelled to certainty in the present case. He wrote: 'In St. Patrick's time it [the name Tethbae] was applied to a very extensive territory forming the north-west portion of the ancient Midhe (Meath). It was divided into two parts by the river Eithne (Inny), called North and South

<sup>1</sup> Part, chapter, and page, cited in the text above.

<sup>2</sup> O. S. Letters, *loc. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> See passages in his works referred to in the next paragraph below.

<sup>4</sup> O. S. Letters, *loc. cit.*

<sup>5</sup> Place-names of Westmeath, pp. 97-9.

<sup>6</sup> Leaves of History, p. 34.

Teabhtha, the former comprising nearly all the present county of Longford, and the latter about the western half of the present county of Westmeath . . . and the barony of Kilcoursey in the north of the King's County.'<sup>1</sup> 'North Teffia was divided from South Teffia by the river Eithne, now the Inny.'<sup>2</sup> 'This river formed the boundary between North and South Teffia in St. Patrick's time.'<sup>3</sup> 'In St. Patrick's time, Teffia was a large territory extending into the present counties of Westmeath and Longford, and divided by the river *Eithne*, now the Inny, into two parts, north and south.'<sup>4</sup>

It is not difficult to show that this assertion, so confidently repeated by O'Donovan, and by numerous writers since his day, is erroneous. The third note quoted in the preceding paragraph was written as commentary on the 'eruption' of the Inny mentioned in Lebor Gabala. Version C of LG has the following: *is i naimsir Erimoin fos tomaidm Eithne a hUibh Neill .i. eter Theabhtha 7 Midhi*, BB 43 b 40, Lecan 287 v a 9. By this is meant that the river Eithne flows between Uí Neill or Midhe and Tethbae. And since Uí Neill or Midhe lay to the south, Tethbae must have been to the north. If it be urged that the statement is but a late gloss, I point to the fact that the gloss finds support in one of the most ancient pieces of tradition regarding St. Patrick which we possess. Instead of only North Teffia being northwards of the Inny, originally the two Teffias, North and South, lay northwards of that river. Tirechan speaks of St. Patrick's visits to Campus Bili, i.e. the district known to-day as Farbill, in co. Westmeath; to Campus Teloch, now known as Fartullagh, co. Westmeath; to Uisnech, co. Westmeath; and to *regiones Róide*, i.e. the territory known to this day as Corkaree, also in the co. Westmeath.<sup>5</sup> He continues: *et uenit per flumen Ethne in .ii. Tethbias et ordinauit Melum episcopum*, he came over the river Ethne, into the two Tethbiae and ordained bishop Mel.<sup>6</sup> The two Tethbiae, as Tirechan calls

<sup>1</sup> The Book of Rights, p. 180.

<sup>2</sup> AFM iii. 156.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* i. 33.

<sup>4</sup> Topographical Poems, p. ix, n. 35. These passages were first published in 1847, 1848, 1851, and 1862.

<sup>5</sup> Book of Armagh, fol. 11 r, col. 1.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, lines 14-16 from end.



them, were therefore, according to him, northwards of the river Ethne or Inny. This is so plain that only blind followers of the lead of O'Donovan cannot see it. The reference to bishop Mel puts the interpretation beyond all doubt. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, a little later than Tirechan's time, says: *luth Patraic iarsin i Tethbai ndeiscirt, dú itá Ardachad . . . is ann forácaib epscop Mél*, 'Patrick went after that into southern Tethbae, where Ardagh is to-day . . . There he left bishop Mel'.<sup>1</sup>

From the negative side one may argue that, by universal admission and evidence, North Teffia was identical with Coirpre or Cairbre, which is placed in the barony of Granard. Tethbae Tuaiscirt is glossed *Carþri* in the hand of the Interpolator in LU.<sup>2</sup> The Tripartite Life says: 'Then Patrick went into northern Tethbae, namely, to Coirpre's territory, where Granard was offered to him by Coirpre's sons; and he left in that place bishop Guasacht'.<sup>3</sup> As the barony of Granard is but one out of the six in the county of Longford, we must needs place southern Teffia also within the county, in order to fill up the void. But it originally did not cover the remainder of co. Longford, because Forgnide 'Forgney', now in co. Longford, in St. Patrick's time was in Cuircne,<sup>4</sup> and Cuircne was not part of Tethbae.

'The strongholds of Eochaid were Dun Fremann in Mide and Dun Fremann in Tethbae: Fremann in Tethbae was the one most dear to him of the strongholds of Ireland'.<sup>5</sup> Here Mide is clearly distinguished from Tethbae. Father John Colgan writes: *Teffia regio Mediae collimitaris, quae hodie Angaile vocatur*<sup>6</sup>: the distinction was familiar to him. But in truth it is very ancient, and comes from the period at which the central plain of Ireland had not yet passed to the dominion of the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

Both Tethbae and Mide came under the sway of the sons of Niall about the time of St. Patrick, or somewhat later. The sons in question were Conall Eirr Breg, Laegaire, Énna, Coirbre,

<sup>1</sup> See Stokes's edition, p. 86; Kathleen Mulchrone's, ll. 946-51.

<sup>2</sup> Line 4595.

<sup>3</sup> See Stokes's edition, p. 90; Kathleen Mulchrone's, ll. 995-7.

<sup>4</sup> Episcopus Manis hi Forgnidiu la Cuircniu, Book of Armagh, fol. 16 v.

<sup>5</sup> Tale II of Tochmarc Etaine, ÉRIU xii. 162; Irische Texte i. 118.

<sup>6</sup> Trias Thaum, p. 717.

Fiachu, and Maine. Events chronicled imperfectly in AU, and about the precise dates of which we cannot be certain, show this conquest in progress. The entries referring to them were first noted and collected by John McNeill in 1907,<sup>1</sup> and were reprinted in 1921.<sup>2</sup> No doubt, as has been said, they are incomplete. The sequel to the events is concisely put at the date 516: *deinde campus Mide a Lagenis sublatu est*, thereafter the plain of Mide was taken from the Leinstermen.<sup>3</sup>

On the dispersal of the sons of Niall there is extant a short paragraph, which is embedded in the genealogies of Fiachu's descendants. I print it here<sup>4</sup> from the mid-fourteenth-century manuscript H 2. 7/172 b, with variants<sup>5</sup> from Lecan 61 a 15-40:

### *Text*

Fodlais dano Niall Noigiallach<sup>1</sup> a chrich mbunaid<sup>2</sup> eter a chlaind.<sup>3</sup> Dobert Eogan<sup>4</sup> for<sup>5</sup> Ailecht/ir. Dobert<sup>6</sup> Conall Gulban otha Loch Febail meic Etarba co Tracht nEothailiu int Shair ocus dobert Fergus la cechdar de, 7 ba Fergus mac Neill cechtair nai. Dobert dano<sup>6</sup> Conall Err Breg<sup>7</sup> for crich mBreg,<sup>8</sup> conid uad<sup>8a</sup> ro geinset sil Aeda Slane la Fíru Breg, 7 cland Colman Moir Mide.<sup>9</sup> Dobert Carpri sinser a mac la Conall ina c/rrich thuaid <sup>10</sup>7 lá Fiachra la brathair<sup>10</sup> ic fairge ota Ess Ruaid co Roid<sup>11</sup> Ua Fiachrach. Dobert o Chruachain Fedá hi crich Briuin<sup>12</sup> co Loch Rí<sup>13</sup> meic Maireda do Mane mac Neill, 7 ardchomairchi hErend uli. Dobert imorro follomnas Temrach do Laegaire.<sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup>Dobert lethtriucha chet o Themraig siar do c/rlaind Laegaire.<sup>15</sup> Dobert<sup>16</sup> Enna nIlc/rothach<sup>17</sup> mac Neill 7 Loegaire Becc<sup>18</sup> o Loch Annind siart/uaid. Dobert Fiachu mac Neill i nUsnech mor Mide i mmedon hErend.

Fuair dano Fiachu cach dia thogu ria<sup>19</sup> re fein 7 fagebad<sup>20</sup> a chland<sup>21</sup> dia eis menbad<sup>22</sup> Fothud Fer Soeb do thochur fri<sup>23</sup> Patraic i nUsniuch, 7 ní tharla nech aile do c/rlaind Fiachach fris acht Fothad Fer Soeb<sup>24</sup> amain. Conid airi na<sup>25</sup> táll rigi no

<sup>1</sup> New Ireland Review, vol. xxvi, p. 341.

<sup>2</sup> Celtic Ireland 21.

<sup>3</sup> Annals of Ulster, s.a. 515. Cf. Ann. Inisfallen 10 b 10.

<sup>4</sup> Miss Dobbs's edition in ZCP xxi. 2, is faulty, and makes no reference to the Lecan text. There are copies elsewhere, e.g. in O'Clery's Book of Genealogies, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Those merely orthographical are not put down.

flaithemnas ar sil Fiachach archena acht ar Fothud *tantum* cen  
cop<sup>25</sup> rigi nErend chena gabait.

<sup>1</sup> *add* mac Echach    <sup>2</sup> bunaid    <sup>3</sup> *add* airegda    <sup>4</sup> do Eogan mac Neill  
<sup>5</sup> *om.* for    <sup>6</sup> *add* do    <sup>7</sup> erball H earr Breg Lec    <sup>8</sup> Breag    <sup>8a</sup> uada  
<sup>9</sup> immidi 7 .uii. riga deg do gob Erind do clandaib Conaill err Breg .i. nonbar  
do shil Aeda Slaine 7 ochtar do cloind Cholmain Moir    <sup>10-10</sup> *om.* H    <sup>11</sup> rind  
<sup>12</sup> hua mB    <sup>13</sup> Rib    <sup>14</sup> *add* garb mac Neill    <sup>16-15</sup> *om.* Lec    <sup>16</sup> *add* dono  
<sup>17</sup> ilchrothach    <sup>18</sup> mac Becc H    <sup>19</sup> re    <sup>20</sup> ro fhacaib    <sup>21</sup> clanna  
<sup>22</sup> acht minbad    <sup>23</sup> ria    <sup>24</sup> fo *with* tuaid *superscr.* H Fothad Fear Saeb Lec  
<sup>25</sup> nach    <sup>26</sup> tin cen corp

### Translation

Niall of the Nine Hostages divided his ancestral land among his sons. He placed Eogan on the territory of Ailech. He placed Conall Gulban between Loch Febail mic Etarba and Tracht Eothaile in tShair, and he placed Fergus with each (Eogan and Conall), so that in the one land and the other there was a Fergus mac Neill (i.e. a Cenel Fergus). He placed Conall Eirr Breg on the land of Brega, and from him descended Sil Aeda Slaine in Fir Breg, and also Clann Cholmain Mhoir of Mide. He placed Cairbre, the eldest of his sons, with Conall in his land in the North, and with Fiachra, his own brother, at the sea, between Es Ruaid and Roid Ua Fiachrach. He gave to Maine son of Niall from Cruachain Fedá in Crioche Briuin to Loch Ri mic Maireda, and also the chief protecting of all Ireland. He gave the supremacy of Tara to Laegaire. To Clann Laegaire he gave half a triucha cet to the west of Tara. To Enna Ilchrothach son of Niall and Laegaire Bec he gave land north-west of Loch Ennell. He placed Fiachu son of Niall in great Usnech of Mide, in the centre of Ireland.

Fiachu found that everyone accepted him in his own time, and his posterity would have had the same privilege, but that Fothud Fer Soeb opposed St. Patrick in Usnech; and no other of the sons of Fiachu opposed him but Fothud Fer Soeb alone. That is the reason why kingship or supremacy has not departed from Fiachu's descendants, except in the case of those of Fothud; though it is not the kingship of Ireland, however, which they acquire.

From this instructive passage we learn that Maine became possessed of the territory extending from Cruachain Fedá in

Críoch Briúin to Loch Rí, that is, of Tethbae, as we have endeavoured to define that country. What is meant by the chief protecting, or protection, of Ireland, also acquired by Maine, I cannot say. Cruachain Feda was Croaghan, near Killeshandra, in Bréifne, alias Críoch Briúin or Tír Briúin. In agreement with the little tract is the Tripartite Life, which places Maine son of Niall at Ardagh when the Gospel was first preached there.<sup>1</sup> He is said to have been baptized by St. Patrick. The sons of Cairbre, brother of Maine, are placed in Granard by the same authority.<sup>2</sup> No one has denied that St. Patrick encountered Laegaire at Tara, and it seems to me that no valid reason can be assigned for denying that the saint also interviewed several of his brothers and kinsmen in different parts of the country.

Apart from the dates of two princes of Maine's House (Craumthan, who d. 553, and Brenainn, who d. 576<sup>3</sup>), and the name of their father (Brión), we have no particulars of the history of Tethbae until the reign of Aed son of Brénainn. The probable date of his succession is disputed. About 562 he defeated the king of Ireland at Cúl Uinsen<sup>4</sup> in Tethbae,<sup>5</sup> but it is not certain that then he himself was king. His death is placed at 589 and 595.<sup>6</sup> It seems generally accepted that Aed granted the site of the monastery of Durrow, in King's Co., to St. Columba.<sup>7</sup> Such a grant goes to show that, in the reign of Aed, Teffian sway had spread over part of Westmeath, and even into King's Co., farther south. Numerous Teffian families are found later in this region. In the original Tethbae a section of Conmaicne made conquest at an unknown date. The earliest bishops of the diocese of Ardagh as now understood are referred to in the annals as bishops of Conmaicne.

PAUL WALSH.

<sup>1</sup> See Stokes's edition, p. 86 ; Kathleen Mulchrone's, l. 952.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 90 ; Kathleen Mulchrone's, l. 996.

<sup>3</sup> AU s. annis 552, 575.

<sup>4</sup> There are no grounds for saying that this place is the present Coole, bar. of Fore.

<sup>5</sup> AU s. annis 560, 561.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* 588, 594.

<sup>7</sup> See Reeves, Adamnan 23 ; Plummer, Bede ii. 133.



## MESCA ULAD: THE REDACTOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LATER VERSION

### *Abbreviations*

ACR = Aided Con Roi, ÉRIU ii. 18 ff.

CRR = Cath Ruis na Ríg, the older version, ed. Hogan.

MU = The MU<sup>1</sup> and MU<sup>2</sup> Texts, as edited in the Irish Med. and Modern Series.

MU<sup>1</sup> = The earlier version, as represented by the acephalous LU text.

MU<sup>2</sup> = The later version, partly preserved in LL.

Táin<sup>1</sup> = 'Fassung I', ed. Strachan and O'Keeffe.

Táin<sup>2</sup> = 'Fassung II', ed. Windisch.

STUDENTS of the works of Professor Thurneysen are well aware that the story of Mesca Ulad survives to us in two disparate versions: MU<sup>1</sup>, an Old Irish version, known to us through an acephalous fragment preserved in Lebor na hUidre; and MU<sup>2</sup>, a Middle Irish version, our text of which, preserved in Lebor Laigen, is also defective, for it lacks the end. This is the work of the redactor of Táin<sup>2</sup> and author of CRR, and can be ascribed with some certainty to the first third, perhaps the first quarter, of the twelfth century. The common 'authorship' of these three texts has been established by Miss Power by means of studying the redactor's literary characteristics and methods of working. These matters are really essential to the proper study of the texts of Mesca Ulad, and I have tried to deal fully with them in the introduction to my edition of these, to which I may be allowed to refer those to whom Miss Power's and Professor Thurneysen's researches are unfamiliar.\*

The somewhat curious relationship of the two fragments in our possession naturally prompts speculation on a number of points. For example, how did the redactor manage to extricate the men of Ulster from the predicament in which our fragment of his story leaves them? MU<sup>1</sup> affords no solution, for they are not there driven to such straits. Another of these problems is to trace in MU<sup>2</sup> the hand of the redactor, to estimate how far his version can be thought to accord with the Old Irish tale

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\* Thurneysen, Zu ir. Hss. ii. 10 ff.; Heldensage 473 ff.; Power, 'The Common Authorship of some Book of Leinster Texts,' ÉRIU ix. 118 ff.

which lay before him, and how far, on the contrary, he has re-arranged the order of its narrative, re-told its episodes, and supplemented it with fresh material.

The four main criteria on which to base one's judgement will be: (1) Táin<sup>2</sup> as compared with Táin<sup>1</sup>; (2) the overlapping passage in MU; (3) the contents and style of the surviving fragment of MU<sup>1</sup> as compared with those of the surviving fragment of MU<sup>2</sup>; and (4) the contents of CRR.

In general, it is certain that MU<sup>2</sup> is much longer than MU<sup>1</sup> was: the process of re-writing has included elaboration and expansion. There are many phrases and sentences in MU<sup>2</sup> which one who is acquainted with the redactor's style will read with the conviction that they are due to him and none other. Consider, again, the essential plot: the division of Conchobar's kingship, the rivalry of Cú Chulainn and Fintan, their dispute about the feast of kingship, the misguided journey of the Ulaid from Fintan's feast to their enemies' fort, and its sequel. It seems likely that these were the main constituents of MU<sup>1</sup>, as we can see they are of MU<sup>2</sup>. But if MU<sup>2</sup> confined itself to these essentials, and related them in the plain compressed manner of the older fragment, it would clearly be much shorter. As it is, the greater part of its bulk consists of more or less relevant details and episodes.

Certain phrases and sentences can be proved to be the redactor's by means of comparison of the vocabulary of MU<sup>2</sup>, Táin<sup>2</sup>, and CRR; some of these I quote below. A complete comparison of this kind, extending over the whole text, would be interesting, and would, I believe, cast light on the development of Middle Irish narrative prose in general, and on the use of certain particular expressions; but for the present, not only would it take far too much space, it would prove only what Miss Power has proved already, namely that the story has been re-written by the redactor. To prove him the originator of any episode in MU<sup>2</sup> is quite a different thing, and demands different means. These will vary. In general, however, one may say that suspicion attaches to a descriptive passage not essential to its context, easily inserted, typical of the redactor's taste, and full of words and phrases recurring in his other works (e.g. MU 194-216); and to a passage centring round a character who is not proved to belong to MU<sup>1</sup>, but (on the contrary) might have been introduced into MU<sup>2</sup>

through association with a character of MU<sup>1</sup>, and whose function and speeches are specially reminiscent of the redactor's manner and language (e.g. Emer or Medb).

MU 1-17. To trace the division of the province back to the Tuatha Dé Danann, romantic mythic figures standing in the dawn of tradition, is picturesque, thorough-going and convincing —altogether like the redactor. No stress can be laid on the introduction of the TDD at Táin<sup>2</sup> 3302. On the other hand, it is true that their appearance here is characteristic of later rather than of earlier saga, and doubtless the redactor has at least made the most of the passage, if he did not invent it. Cf. below on 562-80, 623-40.

20-8. That the rivalry between Cú Chulainn and Fintan was a feature of MU<sup>1</sup> is shown by 908 f.

29-33. Conchobar's feast of Samuin seems essential, and no doubt belongs to the original. The description of it bears clear marks of the redactor.

34-41 ff. It is noteworthy that in Táin<sup>2</sup> 1348 f. Leborcham is named, where Táin<sup>1</sup> 713 has simply *in dercaid*. Furthermore, at Táin<sup>2</sup> 4759 Finnachad Fer Benn Uma mac Fráechlethain appears as *echlach da muntir fadessin* to Conchobar, i.e. in the same office as here, whereas in Táin<sup>1</sup> Finnachad Fer Benn is son to Conchobar (3009; cf. also Finnachad mac Conchobair CRR § 8). The redactor has surely supplied at least the names; but indeed the episodes of Leborcham and Finnachad and of Emer sit lightly on the story, and both may be new.

49 ff. Láeg we know is a character of MU<sup>1</sup> (1045 ff.), but he may have made a later entry than this. Save for the sake of fullness of narration his appearance here is superfluous; and the words of his speech are in the main the redactor's (cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 3297, not in Táin<sup>1</sup>; see note on MU 50).

53-106. That the original gave some description of the arrival of Cú Chulainn and Fintan and of their granting of Conchobar's wish is, perhaps, not to be doubted. It is likely, however, that the passage as it stands is largely the redactor's, for it bears his stamp in language and structure alike: (a) the number of triads; (b) the numerous words and phrases which recur in Táin<sup>2</sup> and do not occur in Táin<sup>1</sup>, e.g. *a meic díl drongaich dornchorcra Dechtini*, cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 1680, 2332; *fálta fir connaig ascid sin*, cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 1078; the rare word *scolfa* (see Glossary); *trí áenchaindli*

*gascid na hEórpa*, cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 3769, 3771, 502, 778; (c) the almost perfect symmetry observed in describing the two arrivals; (d) the direct, not reported, speech used throughout. The episode was altogether very suitable for development after the redactor's manner—so much is clear. We may go further and consider the possibility that whereas MU<sup>1</sup> gave but a bare statement of the episode, perhaps in reported speech, the redactor has dramatized it in these two conversations, thereby developing it so much that it might almost be called original work. Two questions in particular suggest themselves: (1) whether the names of the guarantors, all in triads, and perhaps indeed the whole episodes centring round them, are due to the redactor. It is noticeable that, while the two Conalls and Láegaire (Sencha's guarantors) reappear at 599 ff., and Celtchair, Uma, and Errge (Cathbad's guarantors) at 620 ff., those of Cú Chulainn and Fintan do not reappear at all; but it is not clear that this has any significance. On the former, see below. (2) Has the druid Cathbad, who is mentioned later only casually, not been introduced here for symmetry's sake as counterpart to Sencha? *Cathbad druí degamra* is prominent in CRR §§ 2 ff.; he is also named at Táin<sup>2</sup> 4728 ff., where Táin<sup>1</sup> 2990 ff. has merely *in draí*.

115-20. The redactor may be traced in *barbarda*, *barbardacht*, and the triad *nónbor i ngonaiḃ . . . ra hulibásaib*. The redactor has not invented the *cráeb sídamail* (see note on MU 119), but substituted it for *bascrand* (923).

136-43. One can but say that Emer is not essential, and that it would be consistent with the redactor's method to furnish some such introduction to the following.

146 ff. Such perfect coincidence as *I n-óenló* indicates the redactor; note also *éim 7 ellam*.

161 ff. With the age of Furbaide, who is full-grown in the Táin, cf. Mane Mó-Epirt (350). In MU<sup>1</sup> itself Furbaide is not of the age suggested here, but a full-grown warrior (1016 ff.). It is possible, then, that the whole episode may be new. The character of Conchobar's first speech (168 f.) is consistent with this (cf. MU § 9 (a)), and so are the expressions *barbarda*, *coí 7 tuirsi* (twice) *catha ná comlaind*, *adgell 7 admilliud*. One cannot, however, overlook the possibility that in MU<sup>1</sup> Furbaide, though a full-grown warrior, did play some such intercessory part between Cú Chulainn and the others. If so, the redactor



must have reduced his age in order to secure some ends of his own, such as pathetic interest, and particularly, it may be, to portray Cú Chulainn's pleasant and kindly relationship to the boy. We may bear this point in mind in considering whether Emer's appearances in the story are not due to the redactor.

179-93. The symmetry of the conversation, in direct speech, is noteworthy; so is the manner in which Sencha is made to offer a suggestion which is calculated to lead up to important developments in the tale. *Críslach na Cráebríade* is a phrase of the redactor's which recurs at Táin<sup>2</sup> 5970.

194-216. The whole may be the redactor's (cf. above), being thoroughly characteristic of his style and language. Cf. e.g. Táin<sup>2</sup> 996 ff., which has no counterpart in Táin<sup>1</sup>.

217-27. Even if Láeg had in MU<sup>1</sup> already made his appearance by this stage (cf. above, 49 ff.), the redactor may have invented this episode. It is not essential. Given Láeg, and given the arrangement of dividing the night, the episode arises very naturally. The phrases *ro gab ac midem 7 ac mórdéscain*, *do midem 7 do mórdéscain*, recur twice each at CRR §§ 25 f.

234 f. The sentence is the redactor's. Cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 4723 ff., where, as Miss Power observes, Táin<sup>1</sup> 2988 f. has quite a different statement. It necessitates the order of the three following speeches: (1) the king, (2) the druid, (3) one of the Ulaid; they are therefore the redactor's also. Cú Chulainn's answer must be his too; and it contains two triads.

247-51. This speech of Cú Chulainn's is inseparable from that at 252 f., on which see below. The three excellences of charioteering, mentioned in both versions of the Táin (Táin<sup>1</sup> 1891 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 2550 ff.), may be aboriginal or borrowed.

252-69. Cú Chulainn's speech is to be ascribed to the redactor. Cf. the passages, Táin<sup>1</sup> 686 *indnaig*, rendered *saig* Táin<sup>2</sup> 1320; Táin<sup>2</sup> 665 *Maith, a mo phopa Láig, . . . saig brot dún ar in n-echraid*, which has no counterpart in Táin<sup>1</sup>. *Bodba* is a favourite epithet with the redactor (*bánbidcud bodba* recurs later in our text). The journey from Dún Dá Benn, reminiscent of that from Crúachain Aí in Táin<sup>1</sup> 81 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 300 ff., is quite as likely to belong to MU<sup>1</sup> as to be new.

269-76. Cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 5014 f., 5700 f., which are without a counterpart in Táin<sup>1</sup>. Note also the parallelism of the three sentences,

the doublets and the triads. The passage is no doubt the redactor's.

277-93; 296-305; 315-45. It may be taken as certain that these conversations, in direct speech, introduced by questions, and serving to introduce smoothly and naturally an important new stage of the story, owe much to the redactor: his influence probably extends further than their form. Bricriu we do not know to have been a character of MU<sup>1</sup>; on the contrary, in a later passage he has evidently replaced Dubthach Dáeltenga (cf. below 862-92), and his speeches here throw suspicion on him: with the first (279 ff.) cf. 875 ff. (cf. below); with 280 ff. cf. Dubthach's speech at 950 f., *Acht nammá 7 rl.*, a similar taunt and directed at Cú Chulainn; with 319 and Cú Chulainn's rejoinder cf. 883 ff. Clearly Bricriu has no firm footing in the story.

With the triad in the speech of Fergna, who does not reappear, cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 5234 *comairle mettachta ná midlaigechta*, which has no counterpart in Táin<sup>1</sup>.

306 ff. With the episode of the snow cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 1705 ff.; and with 507 ff. cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 1709 ff. Táin<sup>1</sup> mentions snow only incidentally, and has no parallel to the exaggerations of Táin<sup>2</sup> and MU (but cf. Táin<sup>1</sup> 1388). The redactor has at least contributed much; but (unfortunately, in view of 392 ff.) we cannot be sure that MU<sup>1</sup> had no mention of snow.

348-61. One may first recall certain facts of our fragment of MU<sup>1</sup>. The people of Temair, the enemies of the Ulaid, are there called the Érainn. They have a prince; to identify him is difficult (cf. Thurneysen, *Heldensage* 482, note 2) but he is either Crimthann Nia Náir or Ailill—scarcely Cú Ruí, who is not mentioned; my own reading of the internal evidence of MU<sup>1</sup> would lead me to identify him with Ailill (see note on MU 924). At any rate, Ailill is present, and it is clearly implied that he is a king (MU 1012), though his kingdom is not explicitly named. He personally is at peace with the Ulaid. He is accompanied by his seven sons, i.e. the seven Manes. Medb is not mentioned.

MU<sup>2</sup> gives no single explicit name to the enemies of the Ulaid; but the ruler in Temair is undoubtedly Cú Ruí. He is king of both Munsters (MU 837 ff.), and is accompanied by his kindred, Clanna Dedad. Present as his guests are Medb and Ailill, queen and king of Connacht (834 f.), with the nobles of

Connacht. All these are gathered there to celebrate the attainment to the age of one month by Mane Mó-Epirt, son to Medb and Ailill and foster-son to Cú Ruí. Also present (for the same purpose, no doubt) is Eochu mac Luchtaí with [the nobles of] his province; this, though not named, is presumably South Connacht, as in the tale of Cath Étaí (Thurneysen, Heldensage 506) or North Munster (Gwynn, Metr. Dindsh. iii. 338, 5 ff. Thurneysen, *op. cit.* 511).

We may now give particular consideration to some of these persons:

(a) *Clanna Dedad and Cú Ruí*. It is clear that *Clanna Dedad* has replaced *Érainn*, as in ACR *Cland Dedaid* replaces the *Héraind* of Brinna Ferchertne (Thurneysen, ZCP ix. 220). It was to the redactor a more familiar name. Whether the *Érainn* and *Clanna Dedad* were in fact distinct is historically uncertain, and to us immaterial; what is material to our purpose is that the redactor knew little or no distinction. The latter name was well known to him as denoting the people of Temair Luachra (cf. *Cland Dedad hi Temair Lóchra* LU 1621 TBFlidais; Metr. Dindsh. iii. 236 Temair Luachra) and Cú Ruí's people and kindred, a clan in his kingdom of West Munster. And it is noteworthy that Cú Ruí receives from the redactor the patronymic (Cú Ruí mac Dári meic Dedaid 304 f.) which links him with *Clanna Dedad* through a common ancestor.

Had Cú Ruí been a character of MU<sup>1</sup>, it is hardly conceivable that he should not be mentioned in the surviving fragment. If he was present in Temair, in what capacity? Not as prince. In MU<sup>2</sup>, on the other hand, his part is slight, and is throughout played in sections of the story which we shall see owe much to the redactor. I conclude that he has, in fact, been introduced into the later version through association in the redactor's mind with Temair and the Clans of Dedad, and has displaced Ailill as ruler of Temair. The earlier version may well have ignored him entirely.

(b) *Medb*. Has she not been introduced by the redactor? If she had belonged to MU<sup>1</sup>, could we have failed to hear of her in the extant fragment? There are passages in the latter where the support of such a Medb as is depicted in the later version would have been appropriately afforded to her husband; and any sort of Medb could scarcely be completely ignored. In the

later version Medb's part, like that of Cú Ruí, is unessential, easily inserted, and inseparable from suspected portions of the story. Regard must be had also to the character of her speeches, which are calculated to forward the narrative; they are often questions eliciting what follows (512 f., 518 ff., 789 f., 792), elsewhere suggestions (796 f., 820 f., 823 ff.), and are full of balance and antithesis.

To the redactor of the Táin the presence of Ailill would inevitably suggest that of Medb; and her character here as 'the better man' of the two is consistent with that depicted in Táin<sup>1</sup> and more especially with its further development in Táin<sup>2</sup> (cf. Miss Power, ÉRIU ix. 126 ff.). With Medb is added the province of Connacht (352 f., 834 f.), and very likely Eochu with his province. It is certainly under the influence of the Táin that the opponents of the Ulaid, no longer merely a people located in Munster, have become in the later story the two provinces of Munster and the province of Connacht with their rulers.

(c) *Mane Mó-Epirt*. MU<sup>1</sup> speaks of seven sons of Ailill, and these, though they may be young, are certainly not mere children, still less is one of them an infant. MU<sup>2</sup> mentions one son by name, says expressly that he is an infant, and has no hint of the other six. What is the explanation of this striking disparity? It may be conjectured that, having substituted Cú Ruí for Ailill as king of Temair Luachra, and made Ailill king of Connacht, the redactor felt it desirable to give some reason for the presence of Ailill and Medb. The reason given may have appealed to him because of the sentimental or pathetic interest often attaching to children (cf. Furbaide above). At any rate, having chosen the reason he gives, he would find it necessary to exclude the other six sons on account of their probable age. So far as I know, we hear nowhere else of Mane Mó-Epirt's being given in fosterage to Cú Ruí. It serves to emphasize the close alliance between Cú Ruí and the rulers of Connacht. The point is also worthy of note as a sign of the artificiality of the later story; for (to mention only one aspect of it) in the Táin Mane Mó-Epirt is a full-grown man and Cú Chulainn is seventeen. A similar case is that of Furbaide (161 ff. above). Clearly the redactor has no precise ideas of the chronology of the story, nor even whether it happens before or after the Táin.



356-491. The various points may be taken in series:

(a) *Crom Deróil* we know in MU<sup>1</sup> as an attendant of some sort. In MU<sup>2</sup> he is a druid. It follows, then, that if a section of MU<sup>1</sup> corresponding to this made mention of a watcher in Temair, either this watcher was Crom Deróil and not a druid, or else he was a druid and not Crom Deróil (he may have been nameless). Which is likelier seems to me an open question; one could bring some support to either view.

(b) *Crom Darail*. *Crom Deróil* is a name with a meaning, 'bent (and) puny'. The second part of the name *Crom Darail* has, so far as I know, no meaning, an important fact which strongly suggests that the name was invented to match the other. If so, this in itself would suggest that the character was invented with the name. Moreover, Crom Darail's only function is to be the counterpart of Crom Deróil, and to hold this dispute with him; after this he quickly and finally disappears.

One may notice incidentally that while in MU<sup>1</sup> Crom Deróil seems to belong to the Érainn, in MU<sup>2</sup> it is not clear whether he and Crom Darail belong to Temair or to Connacht: they are merely said to be keeping watch for Medb. To whichever of these allies they belong, our suspicions might be aroused when two druids in the service of the enemies of Ulster are said to be pupils of the great druid of Ulster; but cf. ÉRIU iii. 140, 171 ff. Innarba na nDéssi, where Droch and Cecht, druids of the Déssi, are pupils of Dil, druid of the hostile Ossairge (I have been reminded of this reference by Professor Thurneysen).

(c) Examination of the three poems will show that they are no more than metrical re-statements and expansions of the prose dispute (364-94). There is little in the poems the idea of which is not in the prose, and *vice versa*. The warriors, the oaks, the shields, the stones, the weapons and weapon-points, the herds of cattle, the birds mentioned in the prose all reappear in the poems. The prose has no mention of the mantles (397, 436), the Sea of Miss (483), the standards (490), and some smaller details mentioned in the poems; the poems have no mention of the *vígrátha* and *uiss 7 altai* of the prose; a more remarkable discrepancy is that the prose speaks of *carpait* (372) and *grega* (387), while the verse has *ar druim ech ndond* (442) and *fer borb . . . ar druim cacha óenbó* (486 f.). The correspondence is

so close, however, that it seems almost certain that the author of either section was also at least part-author of the other.

(d) In the prose dispute certain features characteristic of the redactor are clear. The episode is elicited by a direct question, *Innat-árfaid in ní tárfaid damsa?* (365, in which one notes the late verb-form, paralleled at *Táin*<sup>2</sup> 5080 etc., and the independent pronoun). Information is conveyed to the hearer by means of a conversation in direct speech. This conversation is thoroughly symmetrical. Very conspicuous is the number of doublets (many recur in *Táin*<sup>2</sup> and CRR) and of expressions favoured by the redactor. With 369 in particular cf. *Táin*<sup>2</sup> 131, to which *Táin*<sup>1</sup> has no equivalent. If what is thoroughly characteristic of the redactor be removed, little is left.

(e) For the comparison of a chariot to a *rígráth* cf. *Táin*<sup>1</sup> 2330, *Táin*<sup>2</sup> p. 233, note 13. Can the mention of the animals have been suggested by *Táin*<sup>1</sup> 3108 ff., *Táin*<sup>2</sup> 5031 ff.?

(f) By whom were the poems composed? With 484 ff. cf. the following passages from the *Cú Ruí* saga:

- (1) *Buí-si didu oc aiscid a chind-seom i ndorus na cathrach. . . . Túargaib a chend súas iar suidiu confaca slúag Ulad íarsin nglind chuci iter chois 7 ech. 'Cía siud, a ben?' ar Cú Ruí. 'Do munter,' or in bean, 'co lecaib 7 dairchisib do dénam na cathrach.' 'Masdo daraig is lúath ráit, is búaid masda licc.' Túarcaib a chend do-ridhise. Fecaid-sem beous fora ngrinigud-som. 'Cía sud?' or sé. 'Alma bó 7 ceathra,' ol sí.*

*'Masa cheathra condar ceathra  
niddat alma chóelbó.*

*Atá fer beg beartair (leg. beartas) fáebro  
for muin cec[h]a énbó.'*

YBL ACR, ÉRIU ii. 22, 24.

- (2) *'Nidar slúag,' ol in ben, 'act almai bó.' Unde Cú Ruí cecinit:*

*'Matsat almai is condar almai  
nidar almai chóelbó.*

*Attá fer bec bertais fáebra  
for muin chaca h-óenbó.'*

Laud 610 Brinna Ferchertne, RC vi. 187 f.; trans. Thurneysen ZCP ix. 212.

Professor Thurneysen's later view (*Heldensage* 439 f.) is that the verse has been, not borrowed by ACR from MU, but rather

inserted in our poem (460 ff.) or used as the pattern for it. No other stanza of our poem is in the same metre (see note on MU, ad loc.). I venture to think that the latter is the true explanation, that this poem has been written around that verse. If so, the first poem (395 ff.) was surely also composed on this model, for the two cannot be dissociated. This supposition is somewhat supported by the rimes in 484-7 and 395-8, which are faulty, while those in ACR are correct.

With 395 ff. goes 393 f.; and here perhaps the redactor's use of *immirge* (393, 396, 485, = *alma* ACR) is not without significance (see Glossary).

Nor can the words uttered by Cú Ruí in ACR, *Masdo daraig 7 rl.*, be dissociated from 444 f. Why the words differ slightly is not clear. In judging which story has borrowed from the other, admittedly an obscure problem, it is significant that in ACR the Clans of Dedad have been sent over all Ireland to gather materials for a castle, so that oaks and stones are not only natural in that tale but essential to part of its plot, as they are not in MU. Cú Ruí's words in ACR are no doubt a metrical couplet, but it is not necessary to suppose them a fragmentary quotation. Again, it is noticeable that LL preserves the hypermetric *at ríad masat liic*, resembling ACR; but this proves nothing, since (a) such changes would very naturally be made in transmission, and (b) there is no doubt that the poet wrote *ríad mat liic*.

(g) That all three poems are from the Mlr. and not the OIr. period is certain from their grammar and language; cf. *ríad* 445, confirmed by rime and metre; *mas* where confirmed by metre; *starga* 407; *meirci* 490. The original tale, however, undoubtedly dates from the OIr. period. Therefore these poems were not in the original tale.

(h) It is a matter of fact that this redactor was fond of adding poems to his text, and that he was less than master of poetic technique (Thurneysen, *Heldensage* 114); this suits the technical standard of the poems. Nor are these without a trace of the redactor's favourite diction; cf. *bodba* 402.

(j) It seems likely, then, that this section, including the poems, is to a large extent the invention of the redactor. I conjecture that the original version had one watcher to report on the approaching host; perhaps some dialogue of description and identification may have been held between him and Ailill (see

below). The redactor has created a counterpart to Crom Deróil, made them both druids (though, as we have seen, the original may have had a druid as watcher), and, naturally enough, pupils of the illustrious Cathbad (cf. on 53-106 above), and devised the dispute between them. He has introduced Cú Ruí and Medb and probably Eochu, and he has much changed the complexion of the feud around which the earlier version centred, by bringing it into approximate uniformity with the story of the Táin.

(k) The text itself contains a passage which it is not easy to reconcile with these conclusions. The second poem (414 ff.) is introduced by such a phrase (*is amlaid ro boí acond éligud 7 ba-cachain in laid seo*) as implies that Crom Deróil alone utters the poem, whereas, I believe, the metre shows that Crom Darail utters the second quatrain. Either my conclusions must therefore be to some degree wrong, or else the phrase quoted contains some fault of composition or transmission. But the difficulty does not seem, to me at least, so great as to vitiate all that has been suggested.

492-505. If the foregoing be accepted, it clearly follows that this passage is mainly the redactor's. Traces of his language are the doublets, the triads, *bánbidcud bodba*, *braini*, *barbardacht*. It seems possible that *Ba sed a barbardacht 7 rl.* was suggested by *con torchartar 7 rl.* 912 f., of which there is no trace in the corresponding part of MU<sup>2</sup>. The metaphor '*na línbrattaib 7 rl.*', certainly strange as applied to thatch, seems due to a memory of the redactor's own *linanarta lín lánghela* Táin<sup>2</sup> 5045, 5065, there more intelligibly applied to froth and foam. With the metaphor *Ba samalta combo hí in muir 7 rl.* cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 5025 ff., 5276 ff.; the redactor seems to have developed it from such an expression as *is tond ainbt[h]inc bádas, is muir dar crícha .i. Celtchair mac Cuitheochair* Táin<sup>1</sup> 3289 ff., cf. 2976. The figure is a common one. With *i nnélaib 7 rl.* cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 3968 f. *nél 7 tám 7 tassi*.

507-9. Cf. on 306 ff. above.

510-788. This long section is a dialogue, wherein Crom Deróil describes the Ulaid, Medb comments on the description, Cú Ruí confirms it, Ailill asks the identity of the persons, and Cú Ruí reveals it.

The interpretation of signs or descriptions by a character in



the story is a common idea ; it has both descriptive and dramatic value. In a simple form it is found in a passage like Táin<sup>1</sup> 7 ff., where Medb scrutinizes the three hosts and draws her own conclusion, the only direct speech being hers. It is somewhat more developed in such passages as Táin<sup>1</sup> 1111 ff., 1155 ff., 1788 ff., 2172 ff., 2326 ff., where Lóeg furnishes descriptions to Cú Chulainn ; the description may be long or short, the identification may be explicit, implicit, or wholly absent ; or a description may be given, for its own sake, of a man whose identity is already known, as at 2547 ff. It is still further developed at Táin<sup>1</sup> 1464 ff., where Ailill sets a watcher, the watcher describes, Ailill asks Fergus who this is approaching, and Fergus identifies. By elaborating and lengthening the descriptions and increasing the number of persons taking part in it, such a dialogue can be made an effective and substantial part of a tale. It is so in the section of the Táin called Toichim na mBuiden (Táin<sup>1</sup> 3097 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 5010 ff.) and in the section of BDD where Ingcél reports on Conaire's companions (ed. Knott, 635 ff.). Of these two passages, as Hennessy long since noted, the present section much reminds us. Hence it is clear that some such formula of description and identification may well have existed in MU<sup>1</sup> ; but it may well have been of a much simpler kind, with shorter and fewer descriptions and fewer persons in the dialogue. Whether MU<sup>1</sup> contained a section corresponding to this, which the redactor re-wrote as he did Toichim na mBuiden, or whether this section is entirely invented by the redactor on the model of the Táin and other tales, is a question which no comparison of vocabulary and style will decide. The former, however, seems in itself the more probable ; and since we have some ground for thinking that Cú Ruí and Medb do not belong to MU<sup>1</sup>, my conjecture is that this dialogue was originally held between the watcher in Temair and Ailill.

Several persons occurring in the earlier part of MU<sup>2</sup> are not named in this section. The passage 240 ff. may account for the omission of Cathbad and Furbaide, but not for that of Láeg, Cormac Conn-Longas, Mes-Dead, Eochu Cenngarb, the Sons of Uisnech, Fergna mac Finnchonna and Lugaid Lámderg. This failure to carry the original characters through, joined to the introduction of so many new ones, is consistent with the general artificiality of the later version ; it suggests that, in writing this

section, the writer was as much concerned with external materials (i.e. the Táin) as with his previous narrative.

Long as the later version was, the end was in sight at the point where the LL copy breaks off. The extent of the present section, then, seems distinctly out of proportion to its real importance. To devote so much of the tale to what is merely descriptive of the romantic and the marvellous, and does not forward the action, seems thoroughly Middle Irish.

There is thus some ground for supposing that the redactor has proceeded here as in the Táin, re-casting those descriptions which may have been in MU<sup>1</sup>, and extending, perhaps considerably, the range of persons described.

Which persons and descriptions have been added is naturally a very hard question. One may suspect innovation in the case of the triads, i.e. in the first four arrivals and the last; cf. especially CRR §§ 30 ff., where Conchobar's followers rally to him in groups of three. Those persons whose descriptions are specially fanciful, and therefore as like the style of the redactor as they are unlike that of the fragment of MU<sup>1</sup>, may also be suspect; although the addition of a description by the redactor obviously does not imply that MU<sup>1</sup> ignored the character. Introductions of persons from other tales, especially the Táin, may be expected, and scope must be accorded to the redactor's fancy in these cases as in others. That he was capable of inventing both new characters and new material about old characters is abundantly clear. Those characters and episodes which are borrowed from MU and inserted in Táin Fassung II b are noted by Thurneysen (Ercenn Trí mBrugaid, = Úanchenn Arritech, and Trisgatail, Heldensage 206; Úanchenn Arritech, Beitr. zur Geschichte d. deutschen Sprache u. Lit., Bd. 60, 192). (Fassung II b is at any rate later than the redaction of MU<sup>2</sup>.) That these two episodes were already in MU<sup>1</sup> may well be doubted; they are not in keeping with the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment, or indeed with the older saga style, whereas they harmonize very well with the redactor's taste and are quite within his powers of invention.

510-25. Certain features remind us of innovations made in Táin<sup>2</sup>. With 510 f., 523 f. (cf. 784 f.) cf. Táin<sup>2</sup> 5159 ff., *Táinic Mac Roth reme go tuarascbáil in chétna braini díb leis . . . go airm i mboi Ailill 7 Medb 7 Fergus 7 mathi fer nHérend*. Táin<sup>1</sup> 3105 f. has: *Luid Mac Roth iar sin do décsain 7 do*

*frecomét in maigi; da-athrala aithirrach co hAilill 7 Medb 7 Fergus.* Two other additions in Táin<sup>2</sup>: 5162 ff., Ailill and Medb explicitly ask Mac Roth for the description, and Ailill's words are quoted; cf. 521-25; 5166, Mac Roth professes ignorance (of the identity of the Ulaid); cf. 515 ff. The latter addition is meant to distinguish more sharply the function of the describer from that of the identifier, and to make the achievement of identification more notable; the former makes the narrative more complete, and both are consistent with the redactor's manner. The whole passage is constructed as a smooth and natural introduction. It seems to be substantially the redactor's.

526-61. It is uncertain whether in MU<sup>1</sup> Conchobar accompanied the Ulaid (note on MU 1012); Cú Chulainn and Fintan certainly did so. If the earlier version described their arrival, the redactor may have grouped them together (cf. CRR §§ 30 ff., Táin<sup>1</sup> 3175 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 5218 ff.). The words *cuinseo corcarglan*, so strangely applied to a spear (536 f.), recall Conchobar's *coinsiu cóir corcarda* ('comely ruddy face') Táin<sup>1</sup> 3149, *cuindsiu cháem chorcarglan* Táin<sup>2</sup> 5173. As for Ferchertne, the description of him and his feats in Táin<sup>2</sup> 5450 ff. is an insertion. It is possible, even probable, that the redactor has introduced him here also, knowing him from other sagas as Conchobar's *file* (e.g. Tochmarc Ferbe 761, *Irische Texte* III<sup>2</sup> 518); on the other hand, it is hard to see a place for him in MU<sup>1</sup>. I have no parallel to the description *cúlchométaid 7 rl.*; the office seems curiously incongruous with the character of a *rígollam*; (cf., however, CRR § 46, where *rígfhlid* join in battle). For his various pedigrees see Táin<sup>2</sup> p. 788, note 1; these all lead back to Rudraige.

562-80, 623-40. Cf. 1 ff. above. The Tuatha Dé Danann are probably introduced by the redactor (so Thurneysen, *Heldensage* 481), perhaps here from recollection of 1 ff.

581-602. These three, the two Conalls and Láegaire, are Sencha's securities (67 ff.), and may owe to this their appearance here. In Toichim na mBuiden, Conall Cernach is an addition to the later version (Táin<sup>2</sup> 5544 ff.); Láegaire Buadach occurs in both versions (Táin<sup>1</sup> 3194 ff., Táin<sup>2</sup> 5254 ff.), and Conall Anglonnach in neither. I do not know that the last is elsewhere called 'son of Íriel Glúnmár'; in CRR §§ 27 ff. Íriel Gascedach Glúnmár (also Galach Glúngel) is son of Conall Cernach. With

this triad cf. CRR § 32 *trí meic Connaid Buide meic Iliach .i. Lóegaire Búadach 7 Cairrell Coscarach 7 Aed Anglonnach.*

603-22. In Toichim na mBuiden, Uma is mentioned in neither version, Celtchair and Errge in both. Miss Power (ÉRIU ix. 123 f.) remarks that Táin<sup>2</sup> 5381 ff. changes the order of Táin<sup>1</sup> 3279 ff. so as to introduce the two latter in immediate succession; and that, in the section called Tochestol Ulad, Táin<sup>2</sup> 4814 ff. names Celtchair, Errge and Uma together, and in connexion with the same places, whereas Táin<sup>1</sup> 3025 ff. separates them (speaking of Fethain and omitting Brí Errgi). It is therefore clear that these three were especially associated in the redactor's mind, and we have the better ground for supposing him to have introduced some or all of the trio, here and above.

641-57. There is no doubt that Trisgatail is the Triscoth or Driscoth of our fragment of MU<sup>1</sup>. Táin<sup>1</sup> mentions him: Mand Muresci mac Dáiri was a *trénfer tnuít[h]ach amal Triscod trénfer tigi Conc[h]obair* (2168 = LU 6710, an interpolated passage). So neither the man nor his office was invented by the redactor. His name, however, has been changed in both MU<sup>2</sup> and Táin<sup>2</sup>. His appearance in Toichim na mBuiden is an insertion in Táin<sup>2</sup>, and the episode of his lifting the stone may be entirely invented by the redactor.

658-85. Much the same can be said of Úanchenn Arritech, identical with the Ercenn Trí mBrugaid inserted by the redactor in Toichim na mBuiden (see above).

686-718. The descriptions of Róimid Rígóinmit and of Blad (elsewhere Blae, Blai) Briuga, especially the latter, seem attributable to the redactor's fancy, rather than reconcilable with the style of the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment, though MU<sup>1</sup> may well have named the persons. The former seems unknown elsewhere; similar descriptions, however, are common enough in later tales.

719-83. Dubthach we know to be a character of MU<sup>1</sup>; in our fragment of the latter, however, he is called Dáeltenga, not Dáel Ulad. Nor need the redactor be held responsible for his having the Lúin of Celtchair, for it is in his possession again at BDD ed. Knott 1230 ff. Sencha is also *ab origine*. For his son, and for Nem, Dall, and Dorcha, there seems no evidence either way.

784-807. Henceforward, and especially from 845, we can draw directly on the evidence of the surviving fragment of MU<sup>1</sup>,



and it is certain that large additions and changes have been made.

(a) We have already seen that the system of question (or suggestion) and response on which this passage is built up is thoroughly characteristic of the redactor.

(b) After reading the words of MU<sup>1</sup> (MU 913 ff.), *Ructa iarom hi tech 7 rl.*, it is scarcely possible to believe that MU<sup>1</sup> had any description of the preparation of this house, still less so elaborate a description as we read in MU<sup>2</sup>.

(c) *Fáenglinne and Gabalglinne*. At Táin<sup>1</sup> 2148 occurs the expression *is con ñglinni* YBL, *is com glinni* LU 6690. Táin<sup>2</sup> 2865 f. renders this by *is fôenglinne*, a word of the redactor's, which recurs in the same sense at CRR § 23. This, as Hogan observed, cannot be separated from the name *Fáenglinne*. Nor can the latter from *Gabalglinne*. Surely both were invented by the redactor, and their patronymics suggested by *Clanna Dedad*, *Cú Ruí mac Dáiri meic Dedad*, so prominent in MU<sup>2</sup>, never mentioned in our fragment of MU<sup>1</sup> (cf. 348-61 above). (Gabhail Glinne mac Deghadh occurs in the late version of Oided Con Culainn ed. Van Hamel § 58, and Glinne mac Degaid in Dergruathar Chonaill Chernaig ed. Lloyd.)

(d) We have already seen some reason to doubt the occurrence of Cú Ruí, still more that of Medb, in MU<sup>1</sup>; thus the only certainly aboriginal character who takes part here is Crom Deróil, who we know has changed his role in MU<sup>2</sup> (see above on 356-491).

807-19. Following Thurneysen (Zu ir. Hss. ii. 11), I have enumerated in the introduction to MU the innovations indicated in Gabalglinne's speech and narrated at 862 ff. The speech itself is obviously an innovation.

820-92. It seems likely, though it is not certain, that in the older tale the Ulaid held some parley with the people of Temair before seeking admittance. Thus the passage 820-44 describing the preparations for welcoming the Ulaid, the welcome, and the reply, may possibly be based on some original. Here again, however, the persons concerned are under suspicion of being foreign to MU<sup>1</sup>, and the passage is certainly in the main, perhaps wholly, the redactor's.

845-61. This is entirely the redactor's—a striking proof of his boldness in invention.

862-92. See above on 784-819. There are two significant changes: (a) the omission of Crom Deróil (917 ff.); (b) the apparent substitution of Bricriu (875, 884, 892) for Dubthach (928, 946) in the same unpleasant role; cf. above on 277-345. The last passage in the MU<sup>2</sup> fragment to which a passage in the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment answers is apparently Bricriu's speech (883 ff.), which seems to correspond to Dubthach's (946 ff.).

The omission of characters mentioned after that point in the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment (e.g. Fer Caille and Lopan) may be naturally accounted for by the premature ending of the text of MU<sup>2</sup>. For the omission of Reordae Drúth, Nia Natrebuin Chró, Dub and Rodub, another explanation must be suggested. If MU<sup>1</sup> had, in fact, a section in which a watcher in Temair described the approach of the Ulaid, the dispute with which the MU<sup>1</sup> fragment opens must have involved a shifting of the scene from Temair to the Ulaid, and then back to Temair. To excise all description of events among the Ulaid at this point would enable the redactor to keep the action in Temair, with very much better dramatic and artistic effect; an improvement which we know he was very well able to conceive and execute.

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